

Moynihan to UN: Changes in 242, 338 won't work

Indication of U.S. veto use seen

By WOLF BLITZER, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

U.S. Ambassador at the UN, Daniel Moynihan, told the Security Council yesterday that any changes in the agreed upon framework for Middle East negotiations "imposed on the parties and unacceptable to any one of them" will not work. Thus, the American Ambassador indicated that the United States would use its veto to block any such change in Security Council resolutions 242 and 338.

Presenting the U.S. position on the council's current Middle East debate, resumed after a weekend recess, Moynihan reiterated many of America's well-known positions on the Middle East conflict, without appearing to break any new ground.

The only reference in his speech to the Palestinian question was a general statement, often made by the U.S. in the past, that a final solution should be based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, taking into account "the legitimate interests of all the people in the area, including the Palestinian people, and respect for the right to independent existence for all states in the area."

In his carefully-worded statement, the Ambassador did not reiterate several of the controversial points contained in the Saunders document, as had been feared by some observers. Israeli sources both in Washington and New York were pleased with the Moynihan address.

Moynihan stressed the theme that any of the progress towards peace already achieved in the Middle East, and any hope for additional progress, is possible only so long as the agreed upon framework remains in effect. "The basic truths," he said, "are that to avoid another conflict there must be contact and negotiations and that to maintain the negotiating process there must be a framework within which the parties have agreed to negotiate."

"Having succeeded in establishing an agreed framework of procedures and principles for a settlement and in creating conditions for the establishment of the Geneva conference as a forum in which the implementation of those principles can be negotiated, the Council should not seek to prejudice the work of that conference," Moynihan said. He expressed confidence that progress could be made. "On actions both in the Council and afterward will be guided by our best judgement of what is necessary to advance toward, and avoid impeding, achievement of this objective," he said.

This apparently left the door open for some new element in the current Council session, expected to open on Friday.

Moynihan said that the United States Government "is dedicated to make every effort to achieve progress toward peace in the Middle East in this year." He said that the U.S. believes that this should be attempted either at the Geneva peace conference or at a preparatory meeting to the Geneva conference.

He said that to endanger this framework "is not worth the price." He added: "It is at Geneva or at a preparatory conference that matters of procedure such as additional participation can and should be addressed."

The Ambassador said that the U.S. does not want to prejudice the outcome of a Geneva conference by tampering with the agreed upon framework.

"We cannot escape the reality of the situation that when all the parties agree to a framework, all of them must agree that changes imposed on the parties and unacceptable to any one of them, however great the good will, will not work," he said.

Moynihan said: "We are committed to a peace settlement which resolves all of the issues in the conflict — withdrawal from occupied territories, the right of all states in the area to receive secure and recognized borders, obligations of the parties to live in peace with each other, and all the other questions which must be dealt with in the negotiating process."

He said the U.S. was also aware that all these elements were inextricably tied together by Council Resolutions 242 and 338 in what Lord Cardon, the former British Ambassador who was the principal author of the peace guidelines resolution 242, had called "a balanced whole."

Jordan, Syria hold joint army games

NEW YORK — "The New York Times" reported yesterday that the Syrian and Jordanian armies conducted joint manoeuvres during the last week of December to test defenses against an Israeli offensive on Damascus.

According to Flora Lewis, writing from London, this was the first major operation under the joint Syrian-Jordanian military command, that they had agreed to establish a year ago.

The Jordanian forces, which included two armoured brigades totalling about 10,000 men, was placed under the Syrian command. The planning was by a joint Syrian-Jordanian command, according to Lewis. She noted that the two countries have begun carrying out an agreement for coordinating internal security which is aimed at protecting Jordan from such an event. (JTA)

Karami resignation causes chaos, steps up Beirut battles

By ANAN SAFADI

LEBANON — Middle East Affairs Correspondent

Lebanon yesterday and today night. The fall of Karami's government has touched off a situation in the 10-month civil war which yesterday focused on Christian areas.

After last night a new cease-fire was announced. If it is maintained, Rashid Karami might reconvene his resignation as premier, a sidereal source said.

There had been conflicting reports out what Christian President Ebrahim Frangieh was planning to do to solve the government crisis. One of these reports said that he intended to form a military cabinet. He others said that he planned to reinstate Karami. But Karami

himself noted that he would not go back on his resignation unless he obtained concessions by the Christians — fighting the leftists and the Palestine Liberation Organization because they challenge the three-decade Christian hold of the Lebanese administration.

One Beirut newspaper yesterday said that the country appeared to be "on the brink of disaster." Another wondered whether Karami's resignation marked "the point of no return."

The secretary-general of the Arab League Mahmoud Riad, yesterday urged Arab states to convene an emergency summit conference. "There is no alternative to convening an Arab summit to avoid the disaster threatening Lebanon and the Palestinians," he said.

Security circles in Beirut yesterday warned that a *de facto* partition of Lebanon into Christian and Moslem states was emerging as Christian fighters mounted their drive against leftist and PLO forces as well as the latter's Moslem supporters from districts stretching from Zgharta near the northern port city of Tripoli down to Damour, south of Beirut.

Leftists and PLO forces yesterday launched a massive offensive against Christian positions in the Lebanon capital and the countryside following a PLO call to drive against leftist and PLO forces as well as the latter's Moslem supporters from districts stretching from Zgharta near the northern port city of Tripoli down to Damour, south of Beirut.

The slaughterhouse district pocket, known as the Karantina, was almost totally under the control of Christian forces, spearheaded by the Phalangist militia. The Christians were said to have driven out hundreds of weeping and screaming civilians from the pocket after re-

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)



Canadian Minister for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen, right, faces Prime Minister Rabin and Ephraim Evron, deputy director-general of the Foreign Ministry, at their meeting in Jerusalem yesterday.

Canadian FM sees Rabin and Allon

Jerusalem Post Staff

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon yesterday warmly praised Canada's role in Middle East peacekeeping. At a working session with visiting Canadian Foreign Minister Allan MacEachen, Allon said the Canadian logistics units serving with UNFIC and UNDOF increased the credibility of the two UN forces policing the disengagement agreements.

Canada, which sets much store by its participation in UN activities, has taken part in every UN peacekeeping force since the international organization's inception.

MacEachen was guest of honour at a dinner given last night by Allon at the King David Hotel. In an after-dinner speech, he said that while Canada also readily participated in the UN peacekeeping forces, these units must not become a substitute for efforts to reach a peace settlement — and there are people in Canada who are concerned about such a development.

MacEachen, who arrived here on Sunday night for a three-day visit as part of a Middle East tour of five countries, called on President Karami yesterday and also met with Premier Yitzhak Rabin. The Premier outlined Israel's views on the present situation in the region, dwelling on the Security Council debate and the chances of reconvening the Geneva Conference.

MacEachen questioned him on the Palestinian issue and Israel's attitude to it. MacEachen was understood to have indicated that he was not persuaded by the Prime Minister's exposition.

The Canadian minister also visited the Yad Vashem Holocaust Memorial — a mandatory call for every official guest — where he laid a wreath.

He also toured the Hebrew Uni-

versity, and presented several books on Canada to its library, including three volumes by Canada's late Prime Minister (and MacEachen's political mentor and personal friend) Lester Pearson.

At the working session in the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Allon remarked that several Western states had taken legislative action against the Arab boycott. He appeared to imply that Canada might consider doing likewise. Mr. MacEachen said the issue was under consideration.

The officials will also examine possible joint Israel-Canada aid schemes for developing countries. Israel has such schemes in tandem with Holland and Sweden and would like to develop a similar idea with Canada, possibly in a Latin-American country.

Among the officials on the Israeli side were the Deputy Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Ephraim Evron, and the Ambassador to Canada Mordechai Shalev. Mr. MacEachen was aided by his Ambassador here, Edward Lee, and by several officials from his Department of External Affairs.

Today he will tour the Golan Heights and northern border, and in the evening host a reception for 400 guests at the Jerusalem Plaza Hotel.

The two ministers first met alone for nearly an hour, and during this conversation MacEachen is understood to have briefed Allon on his impressions from the Arab capitals he visited: Cairo, Riyadh, Amman and Baghdad.

The working session — where the ministers were flanked by their aides — was devoted mainly to bilateral issues. It was agreed to study ways to correct the trade imbalance, which is presently tilted in Israel's disfavour. The Canadians promised to look into possibilities of encouraging investment in Israel.

Uproar over Marion Javits' Iran connection



MARION JAVITS

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Senator Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) is facing one of the major embarrassments of his political career with the disclosure last week that his wife Marion is registered as a foreign agent on behalf of a property owned by the Iranian Government.

According to Justice Department documents, Mrs. Javits is receiving a fee of \$67,500 as a consultant to the prestigious New York public relations firm, Ruder & Finn, on its Iranian national airlines account.

Rejecting criticism over the possible conflict of interest between her job and her husband's senior position in the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, Mrs. Javits told a press conference that there is "not a chance" that she will quit.

Replying to criticism, Senator Javits reiterated to newsmen here that his wife's job "has not, does not, and will not affect in the least my views or the positions I take. My record is so profoundly embedded. I couldn't change it if I wanted to. And I don't."

Jordan agrees to U.S. Hawk deal

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Jordan has agreed to its holdout over U.S. strains related to a sale of 14 series of Improved Hawk anti-missile missiles. The first missile is expected to be in operation by the end of this year. "Aviation Week and Space Technology" concluded yesterday.

Jordan initially resisted the U.S. offer, following congressional provisions that the batteries be in fixed positions and permanently installed. "Aviation Week" said that the final \$350m. deal has been increased to approximately \$800m. to include new costs of training, and

tallies.

Peres: Take defensive steps

Jerusalem Post Staff

Israel will have to take defensive measures if the Syrian army intervenes in Lebanon and creates a state of war, Defense Minister Shimon Peres said over the Israeli radio yesterday.

As to other eventualities, such as partition or constitutional change, these are internal changes; I'm afraid if it would (then) be a good idea to intervene, and I believe we would not intervene," he said.

Speaking to graduates of an officers course on Sunday night, he added, "I am only repeating at the Israel Cabinet has already decided; but we wish Syria to clearly understand our position."

During the day Mr. Peres paid a surprise visit to new settlements and settler groups in Samaria and Judea. One of his stops was Camp Kadima in Samaria, where the Gush Emunim's Elon Moreh group removed under the compromise that ended its last settlement bid at Sebastia. He was received with open arms there, as at the Ofra work camp, which he visited shortly before.

Mr. Peres' other stops were at the Jordan-Rift settlements of Mehola, Hamra, and Gittit. From there he went to Tekoa in the Judean Desert; he ended his tour at Elazar in the Hebron Hills, where a group of settlers from the U.S. are trying to set up an industrial moshav.

Knesset c'ttee to air new censorship today

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Government proposal to extend censorship will come up today to the Knesset Committee, neither of which is expected to complete discussion on the controversial bill till next week at the earliest.

The Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee has been asked to approve the gazetting of Orders, thereby messages from and to Israel, and representatives of states not linked to Israel by diplomatic ties, and secret visits in the same context, have to be submitted to the Military Censor for review and radio.

Committee chairman Yitzhak Nativ has already gone on record that he favours approving the bill. The Coalition members of the Committee are expected to approve the Government's request. Likud opposition bloc has expressed objections, and Ezer LeTorah view yesterday was that the bill should bear down on the fault lines and senior officials — not on journalists.

The Interior Committee will also discuss the extension of censorship a morning at the decision of its chairman Yoram Aridor, who yesterday sent telegrams of support to the Press Council and the Editors' Association.

A deputation of editors is to

appear before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee today, while the Press Council's presidium will meet tomorrow to discuss the issue.

Shmuel Tamir (Likud-Free Centre) and Shulamit Aloni (Ya'ad) yesterday failed in bids to get urgency approved, on motions for the agenda about the extension of censorship. They will appeal the President's "no" this morning in the House Committee. The President argued that the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee already has the issue on its agenda at the Government's request. Even if the plenum discussed Aloni and Tamir's motions, the President said, the motions would be referred to the Committee anyway.

The NRP's Minister Yosef Burg said on TV last night that the Cabinet decision was "correct and wise." Israel was in a state of war, he said, and he only regretted that "not more holes would be plugged."

The outcry against the move was "exaggerated," he said.

Justice Minister Haim Zadok said on TV last night that in Israel's situation, a clear line could not be drawn between security and political (secrets). Asked about the Government's duty to prevent news leaks at the source, Mr. Zadok replied it was the Government's responsibility to discover those responsible for leaks, but also to prevent publication damaging to the country's vital interests.

He argued that if the question was confined to plugging leaks at source, then under the principle that a free press should publish all, it followed that military censorship could be abolished, as well as the selected subjects of oil and ally.

Challenged that the latter censorship had been acceptable to the Press, he said the Government had to consider what was vital to the State, and not only what was acceptable to the Press. Israel's situation justified certain curtailment of freedom of expression.

The Hebrew Writers Association yesterday protested the Government's political-censorship decision, saying it was unworthy of a society which numbers freedom of expression among its values. The protest, issued by the Association's Central Committee, added that the measure was not likely to work.

In Moscow the Soviet news agency Tass said that censorship laws in Israel mean that country "has taken one more step toward becoming a police state." The Rome-dated dispatch said the decision brought sharp protest from Israeli and foreign newsmen.



Cuban troops fighting in Angola, seen with some MPLA soldiers in Ambrizete, a seaside town 270 kms. north of Luanda which they captured from the FNLA. Sign on airport building says, "Ambrizete supports the FNLA." (AP radiophoto)

Moderate African states start secret talks to end Angola war

LUSAKA, Zambia.

Moderate African states are making fresh attempts to bring peace to Angola. Informed sources here said that secret talks are being carried out among several African states who want a coalition government to be formed in Angola and all foreign troops to withdraw.

Zambian sources say it is hoped to set up a government of national unity by merging the Marxist Popular Movement (MPLA) and the pro-Western National Union (Unita).

The peace initiative has been taken by the 22 African states which opposed recognition of the Soviet and Cuban-backed MPLA as the sole representative government of the former Portuguese territory. Their plan would exclude Unita's current ally, the National Front (FNLA), which has suffered serious military setbacks in northern Angola lately.

Zambian sources say the plan meets the demands of Africa's more militant states, which have already extended diplomatic recognition to the MPLA.

The Unita leader, Jonas Savimbi, would become to No. 2 man in a coalition government led by the

MPLA's Agostinho Neto. In Johannesburg, South Africa, there was speculation that U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger will try in his talks in Moscow this week to negotiate a troop withdrawal with Soviet leaders which would pave the way for such a compromise agreement. The plan could be what Kissinger had in mind when he recently told African diplomats in Washington that he believed the conflict would be over within a month.

Cuba now has an estimated 9,000 troops in Angola supporting the MPLA while South Africa is said to have 4,000 troops bolstering Unita, which is supplied with U.S. arms. There are some 400 Soviet advisers in Angola assisting the MPLA.

Impartial observers say that an MPLA-Unita coalition would be reasonably representative of Angola's six million people. The MPLA in central Angola claims the political and tribal support of perhaps 25 per cent of the population while Unita, which draws its following from the south, enjoys the backing of roughly 3 per cent of Angola's blacks. The FNLA, in northern Angola has the following of some

20 per cent of the population.

Meanwhile, fighting continued to rage in the territory, with Unita forces planning a two-pronged offensive in the north and south, according to reports reaching here.

The MPLA at present controls a broad strip of land across the centre of the country dividing the two Western-supported movements. Savimbi, buoyed by the fact that his forces have managed to contain the MPLA push in the south, now appears confident enough to stage a counter attack. Reliable reports here say that South Africa has decided to step up its support.

Savimbi also expects sophisticated arms from Western European sources. A report from Walvis Bay, in South-West Africa, says that white Portuguese among the 1,600 Angolan refugees aboard a ship outside the harbour began going ashore yesterday. Black Angolans, who make up more than half the refugees, must remain aboard, the South African authorities have ruled.

The ship has been anchored offshore for a week while the authorities decided their fate. (Reuters, UPI, AP)

Kissinger in Moscow today for Salt talks

MOSCOW — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrives here today for talks aimed at making progress towards limiting strategic arms.

Dr. Kissinger is also expected to stress American concern about the war in Angola. He and President Ford have both said that Moscow's support for the Marxist MPLA is not helping détente.

The Soviet Communist Party daily "Pravda" concentrated exclusively on Strategic Arms Limitation on Sunday in discussing the implications of Dr. Kissinger's three days of talks here.

It said the Soviet Union was "brimming with determination" to help find a solution to the arms limitation problem.

In Washington, Senator Robert Byrd urged yesterday that Dr. Kissinger insist on Soviet withdrawal from Angola on his trip to Moscow. Byrd (Democrat-West Virginia) said in a Senate speech: "Detente will be no more than a charade if Mr. Kissinger returns from Moscow without obtaining some positive concessions from the Soviet Union on Angola." Up to now, the Senator said, the Soviet Union had used the "facade of detente" to push policies dating back to the Bolshevik revolution. (Reuters, AP)

Paul Robeson critical

PHILADELPHIA — Paul Robeson, 73, singer, and actor, was in a critical condition in a hospital here yesterday.

Robeson, an All-American football player in his college days, was admitted to the hospital on December 28 with a severe cerebral vascular disorder.

In 1952, Robeson was awarded the Stalin Peace Prize. (UPI)

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy with chance of rain.
Weather synopsis: Active depression over central Mediterranean with a cold front moving eastward.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Min-Max
Jerusalem	72	10-18	10-18
Golan	70	10-18	10-18
Nahariya	70	10-18	10-18
Safed	68	10-18	10-18
Haifa Port	70	10-18	10-18
Thessalon	70	10-18	10-18
Nazareth	70	10-18	10-18
Afula	70	10-18	10-18
Shimon	70	10-18	10-18
Tel Aviv	70	10-18	10-18
B.G. Airport	70	10-18	10-18
Jericho	70	10-18	10-18
Gaza	70	10-18	10-18
Beersheva	70	10-18	10-18
Tiran Straits	70	10-18	10-18

Social and Personal

President Katsir yesterday received Canadian Foreign Minister Allan Joseph MacEachen. Also present were Canadian Ambassador Edward G. Lee, Israel Ambassador to Canada Mordechai Shalev, and Foreign Ministry deputy director-general Ephraim Evron.

During the day Prof. Katsir also received a delegation from the Israel Fruit-Growers Association, who presented him and Mrs. Katsir with a selection of their produce in honour of Tu B'Shvat.

President Ephraim Katsir yesterday received the 80-member UJA Overseas Operation No. 11, led by Walter Segaloff of Newport News, Virginia. The mission met later in the day with Aaron Yaviv, MK, at the Knesset.

Netherlands Ambassador Christian Arrhenius yesterday on Justice Minister Haim Zadak.

Commerce and Industry Minister Haim Bar-Lev met yesterday with Swedish Ambassador Fritz Iwo Dolling.

The newly appointed Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem and the Middle East, Falk Haddad, called yesterday on Religious Affairs Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Also present were Canon Edward Avery, Archdeacon Tawfik Farah, Deacon Souheil Dawlat, and ministry director-general Yisrael Lippel.

Prof. Michael Sela, president of the Weizmann Institute of Science, has been elected to serve for another year as chairman of the European Molecular Biology Organization.

Rita Gur, chairman of the Child Welfare Department of WIZO, yesterday spoke to the 30-member UJA National Women's Division Mission led by Fannie Shaenen of Dallas, on the first of their 10-day stay in Israel.

Dr. A. Fossel of the Hebrew University will speak on the life and work of Michelangelo at the Beit Hagafen Centre in Haifa, under Italian Cultural Centre auspices, at 8 tonight.

ARRIVALS

Mrs. Harvey R. Levin, director, Women's Division of Israel Bonds in Philadelphia, for a private visit (by El Al).
Arthur Tendler, vice-president, Babcock & Wilcox, Inc., for meetings on the erection of Israel's first nuclear power station.
Sam Goldsmith, Anglo-Jewish author and journalist, for a brief visit.

DEPARTURES

Michael Aronov, president of Israel Bonds, to the U.S.

MOTHER'S PLEA REJECTED

High Court: 'Bailiffs sitting on Yundeff order'

Justice Zvi Berenson yesterday expressed amazement that the final High Court order sending young Menahem and Dov Yundeff back to their father in Germany has yet to be carried out by the bailiffs' office — even though it was handed down a year ago.

The justice was speaking as he rejected another bid by the boys' mother, Sarah, to delay execution of the order.

He was particularly incensed that the mother (who is in a Tel Aviv hospital) has not only ignored the order but has furthermore, just instituted proceedings in the Tel Aviv District Court to have custody awarded to her.

The High Court on January 13 of last year upheld the decision of a West German court that the boys should be with their father, who lives in Berlin, while the Yundeffs settle their divorce proceedings.

Reviewing the history of that decision yesterday, Justice Berenson noted that the court had then granted the mother a three-month delay so that the boys, who are now aged 10 and eight, could finish their school terms.

At the end of the three months the mother asked the court to reverse the order. An exhaustive treatment of the case followed, he said, at the end of which the justices ordered the mother to comply with the order within 30 days.

Commenting on the mother's application yesterday, Justice Berenson said: "This court has already done its part and finished its work; it is not its job to carry out its orders, and hence it is also powerless to delay their execution."

Tel Aviv Chief Rabbi Haim HaLevy yesterday asked the attorneys for the boys, Shlomo and Margalit Cohen-Zidon, to make a new effort for them before the High Court.

He said he acted after the boys, who have lived at Moshav Ganot for the past three years, came to him appealing for his help in their fight to remain in Israel. (Iim)

Bomb explodes in Nablus home

NABLUS. — An explosive charge went off on Saturday night in the home of Dr. Abdel Rahman Shumar, a local gynecologist and possible candidate for the approaching municipal elections in Nablus.

Dr. Shumar's maid found a nylon-wrapped tin can on the steps to the house. Thinking it to be a gift to her employer, she took the parcel inside. The doctor placed it momentarily in the kitchen sink, where it exploded, causing no damage except for a crack in the wall.

It is supposed that the bomb was intended as a broad hint to the doctor not to run in the elections.

Jailed for fraud after jumping bail

TEL AVIV. — A local investment man, who jumped bail while facing fraud charges five years ago, was yesterday sentenced by the District Court here to two years in jail and a suspended sentence of an additional year.

Shmuel Shapiro, 34, one of the directors of the Shahal Investment Company, was charged in June 1970 with the theft of a IL315,000 cheque from Bank Agudat Israel and a number of other fraud charges involving small investors. The two other men involved in the conspiracy for the boys, Shlomo and Margalit Cohen-Zidon, to make a new effort for them before the High Court.

He said he acted after the boys, who have lived at Moshav Ganot for the past three years, came to him appealing for his help in their fight to remain in Israel. (Iim)

Seven years for rape bid

HAIFA. — The District Court here yesterday sentenced Haled Hassan Assadi, 27, of Deir el-Assad, to seven years in prison for the attempted rape last August of three Dutch volunteers. Assadi also received a three-year suspended sentence and had his driver's licence revoked for 10 years.

The court, describing the accused's attack on the girls as "severe hooliganism," emphasized the need for the judicial system to battle the swelling tide of violence in society.

Assadi and a friend had picked up the girls, who were hitchhiking a ride near Kibbutz Parod, stopped the car and assaulted them. A member of a nearby moshav, Haim Weizman (see Knesset Tu B'Shvat story, page 3), with him to the girls' rescue, shot Assadi's accomplice and prevented the rape.

No free schoolbooks

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Parents of children in the first six elementary school grades will have to pay for their textbooks starting in the 1976/77 school year. Up to the current school year, textbooks had been free, but parents of 7th to 12th graders are already required to pay for their books.

Needy families will not have to pay at all, it was decided. The new measures are expected to save the city at least IL1m. a year.

substituted proceedings in the Tel Aviv District Court to have custody awarded to her.

The High Court on January 13 of last year upheld the decision of a West German court that the boys should be with their father, who lives in Berlin, while the Yundeffs settle their divorce proceedings.

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He said he acted after the boys, who have lived at Moshav Ganot for the past three years, came to him appealing for his help in their fight to remain in Israel. (Iim)

An attempt was made to have him extradited, but he later returned of his own accord, faced the District Court again in May 1974, and was released on IL200,000 bail.

In 1967 Shapiro and Blumberg established the Shahal Investment Company and the Otzar Mercari Company, which the partners passed off as a sort of bank granting guarantees for monies secured from the Shahal company. Since the Otzar Mercari "bank" in effect had no assets, the guarantees given numerous small investors, in total sum of IL1m, were found to be worthless. (Iim)

Eilat policemen jailed for warehouse thefts

BEERSHEVA. — Two Eilat policemen, found guilty of stealing IL200,000 worth of textiles and electrical goods, were sentenced on Sunday to four years in jail.

Rav-Samir Hananel Ben-Ezra and Samal-Rishon Shlomo Zamir stole the goods from an Eilat warehouse, with the help of five Hevrat Hashmura security guards. Sentencing the officers, Beersheva District Court Judge Shlomo Elkayam said they had " tarnished the image of the Israeli policeman."

He also gave them two-year suspended sentences. Security guards Yigal Katalbi, Zvi Navat, Uri Aloni and Gabi Zuber, who participated in the thefts, also got three years in jail, plus two-year suspended sentences. A fifth guard, Arye Bizhar, was sentenced to 18 months in jail, plus an 18-month suspended term.



A Hebrew University social science student, Motti Sander, demonstrates outside the Prime Minister's Office yesterday, holding up a "death notice." The notice, copies of which were posted around town, reads: Residents of Israel, I mourn with you the death of freedom of the press, brother to freedom of speech and academic freedom. (Y. Sarizay)

Little being done to weed out medically unfit drivers

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Transport Ministry can do little to weed out drivers disqualified by mental disorders from taking the wheel. Two of the main difficulties have been the impossibility of giving periodic medical checks to all drivers and the refusal of doctors, on the grounds of professional ethics, to report to the licensing department patients unfit to drive.

Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi in the Knesset yesterday replied to a motion for the agenda by Gideon Patti (Likud) to force mental hospitals to report to the Licensing Bureau all patients holding driver's licences. The motion would empower the Licensing Bureau to suspend or permanently revoke the licences of these patients.

Patti based his motion on information from the head of the Licensing Bureau that many mental patients drive their cars during periods when they are released from hospital. "This is dangerous for the public especially for children and hitch-hiking soldiers," Patti said.

In his reply, Ya'acobi said that it would be "difficult, expensive and almost impossible" to give medical checks to all drivers every year, or even every third or fifth year. The second possibility, of requesting doctors to report patients they find unfit to drive, is opposed by the medical profession as unethical.

Nevertheless, the minister listed the following steps now being taken by the ministry to weed out medically unfit drivers: the army reports all army drivers whose medical profiles have been lowered; all drivers applying for professional licences to drive buses, trucks, taxis or driving school cars, have to undergo medical examinations; the police, and in certain cases, members of a driver's family, report to the Licensing Bureau when a driver's ability to drive is impaired.

The minister proposed that Patti's motion be referred to the Economics Committee to discuss ways of tightening up present regulations.

No tickee, no licence

Jerusalem Post Reporter

About 40,000 Israeli drivers have had the renewal of their driver's licences held up because they hadn't paid their traffic fines.

This kind of procedure has proved effective, the Director of Courts, Judge Moshe Nacht told a subcommittee of the Knesset Economics Committee yesterday — some IL2.5m. owed in fines have been collected.

Judge Nacht also told the subcommittee on traffic accidents that more traffic court judges were needed. The existing 15 courts had a caseload of 89,000 in 1974 and 146,000 last year.

Driver education urged for schools

Elementary and secondary school students will participate in driver education programmes if the recommendation presented to Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi by the headquaters for the war on road accidents is accepted.

Professor Moshe Livne, head of the body, yesterday filed his annual report, which further recommends that the examination at the end of the programme should be the written (theoretical) driver's test currently required of any adult wishing to acquire a licence.

Chaos in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

portedly killing at least 100 PLO men there. Beirut's highest Moslem religious leader, Grand Mufti of Lebanon Sheikh Hassan Khaled, denounced a reported Karantina call for Jihad — a Moslem holy war against Christians — which the PLO men voiced through loudspeakers atop minarets with the evident aim of intensifying religious agitation.

The PLO forces at Karantina were aided by Arab radicals hoisting the pictures of Libyan head of state Mu'ammer Gaddafi and Egypt's late President, Gamal Abdul Nasser. The Lebanese state radio said that an exchange of mortar fire and heavy weaponry raged last night in Beirut's central commercial centre as well as in the eastern and western districts where Christians were earlier reported to be repelling combined PLO-leftist forces. Several of Beirut's districts suffered from power failure last night, it was reported.

Heavy artillery was also reported to have rocked the southern region of Jiyva and Sa'diyat where Christian Interior Minister Camille Chamoun remained trapped at his residence.

There was no authoritative information on the developments of fighting up north in the district of Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city, which has been dispatching waves of warriors against nearby Christian towns. A spokesman for the security forces in Beirut said

Histadrut critical of Zamir's attacks

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. Members of the managing committee of Histadrut yesterday were nearly unanimous in criticizing Zvi Zamir, the outgoing chairman of Solel Boneh's board of directors, for his personal attacks on leaders of a new chairman is installed.

Hevrat Ha'ovdim; the Histadrut holding company.

Zamir, who resigned on January 7, said there was "despotism" in Hevrat Ha'ovdim, and that some matters were handled "like someone's personal property." He also criticized Bank Haapoalim for not coming to Solel Boneh's aid. (Solel Boneh is the Histadrut's construction company.)

Sender Histadrut sources told The Jerusalem Post that Zamir aired in the personal attacks described in a recent interview with this reporter. A member of the managing committee had requested an urgent meeting to hear Zamir's criticism however, after the interview was published, the request was cancelled.

"Some people concurred with quite a bit of (Zamir's) criticism," a source closely involved with Hevrat Ha'ovdim said yesterday. But he added, by turning to personal attacks on the company's leaders, Zamir "spread a blanket under which I can't lie."

Asked whether anyone in the managing committee supported Zamir's accusations, a source replied that "there was no specific reference (to his accusations), so there was nothing to defend."

Efraim Reiner, secretary of Hevrat Ha'ovdim, told The Post that the committee did not discuss Zamir's criticism because "we didn't discuss accusations not brought to the managing committee." A senior source added the committee didn't expect to examine

the charges in the future. Reiner told the managing committee that he believed Zamir signed because of a power struggle with the new director of Solel Boneh, Shraga Rothman. Reiner, appointed to oversee over Boneh's board of directors, is a new chairman is installed.

30 cm. of snow on Mt. Hermon

MT. HERMON. — When yesterday's snowstorm, the first in the area this winter, abated, a 30-centimetre-deep blanket of frost covered the ski slopes here. Ski experts said they were waiting for a "really cold" day for the base to set in, and a further snowfall will be necessary for the slopes will be opened for the skiing public this season.

Due to heavy fog, the army yesterday blocked civilian access to the mountain. Public works crews, military personnel and members of Moshav Neve Ativ, meanwhile, began clearing approach roads, despite the poor weather conditions and work continued late into the night.

Snow now covers all the mountain's peaks and much of the area extending toward the Druse village of Majdal Shams.

An army officer said all soldiers serving in the Hermon region are adequately equipped for the winter. It was learned that this year the UNDOF peace-keeping force will probably find it necessary to convey supplies to the Syrian unit serving on the Syrian side of the case last winter, when the on the Syrian side of the became totally impassable.

Conservative Jews convene here

In response to Prime Minister Rabin's call for Jewish solidarity, the United Synagogue of America Executive and the board of the Women's League for Conservative Judaism will meet in Jerusalem for the first time in their history. The sessions begin today.

Heading the delegation from the U.S. are Arthur J. Levine, president of United Synagogue, and Ruth Perry, president of the Women's League.

New MDA station for Nahariya

NAHARIYA. — Nahariya yesterday got its own Magen David Adom station — to be named by 130 volunteers, with a 24-hour telephone service and three ambulances at its disposal. Until now, Nahariya residents had to rely on the MDA station in Acre.

The town yesterday celebrated its new first-aid station with a parade of ambulances escorted by police, firefighters and the Civil Guard.

Wizo sets goals for coming year

TEL AVIV. — The intensification of Jewish and Zionist education in the Diaspora and upgrading the struggle for Soviet Jewry are two of the targets set by Wizo's International Zionist Organization for 1976. This was announced here yesterday by Wizo president Raya Jaglan, the opening of the World Jewish Solidarity Plenary Session.

Jaglan told executive members from Israel and 20 other countries that Wizo plans to circulate 100,000 signatures on a petition demanding the right of Jews to emigrate freely. Signatures will be presented to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Other Wizo projects this year will include an international women's conference in Jerusalem, will present Zionism as a national liberation movement.

The year 1976 will be dedicated to the World Jewish Conference, which the World Jewish Conference will hold, attended by delegates from abroad.

LIVE CARP went up in price this morning by IL1 and will now be IL12 per kilo, retail. Of the 80 agorot will go to the buyers with retailers getting the remaining 20 agorot per kilo. The price of silver carp remains unchanged at IL8.50 per kilo.

HIGH SCHOOL matriculants applying for admission to university will not get a notary public to sign their matriculation certificates. The signature of their high school principal is sufficient. According to a new regulation issued by the universities and the Education Ministry.

JERUSALEM MAGISTRATE CIVIL CASES 4248/75 & 16/76. Plaintiff: TSEFAHOT Israel Maritime Bank Ltd. represented by Advocates A. T. and/or A. Friedman 6 Rehov Hillel, Jerusalem. Defendants: VELER CONARDO PASILO and ELIAS PASILO. SUMMONS IN SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS. To Messrs. Veler Conardo-Pasilo and Elias Pasilo, summons to appear in court. You are advised that a claim has been lodged against you by the Plaintiff under Section 15 of the Civil Procedure Law, 1959, for the amount of IL570.41 and IL145.92 as detailed in the statement of claim.

If you wish to present a defence you are required to ask leave of the Court by way of motion, with 10 days of the publication of this notice in The Jerusalem Post and in Haaretz. Your application must be supported by an affidavit stating whether you intend to dispute the claim in its entirety or only certain parts thereof. You must also state which part of the claim you intend to dispute. If you must provide the Plaintiff with notice of your having made such a request to the Court, and a copy of your declaration. If the Court does not grant permission to present a defence, the Plaintiff has the right to obtain judgment, in accordance with the claim.

(—) Ben Zimra, Judge

THE PRINCE OF WALES presents THE THREE RAVENS Country and Western Nightly, 10 p.m. till midnight. 19 Rehov Malkhei Yisrael, Tel Aviv. Tel. 03-240941.

In deep sorrow,
we announce the death of our dear

ISIDORO ARENSBURG
of Chile

The funeral took place yesterday,
January 19, 1976, at Holon Cemetery.

THE FAMILY

On Wednesday, January 21, 1976, at 3 p.m., a memorial service will be held at the Mt. of Olives Cemetery for our member

ESTHER (Essy) BEN DAVID

who fell two years ago at Ramat Magshimim.

The Family
Ramat Magshimim

On the fifth anniversary of the death of my beloved husband,
our father

RICHARD M. SIEGEL

a memorial service will be held at his grave at the
Kiryat Shaul Cemetery,
on Thursday, January 22, 1976, at 3 p.m.

RUTH, TALI, DANNY

On the first anniversary of the death of my dear husband
Siegfried Schmucl Hirsch

a memorial service will take place on Thursday, January 22, 1976,
at 2 p.m. at the Holon cemetery.
We will meet at the new gate.

Camilla Hirsch
in the name of the Family

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
announces the

DEDICATION
of the

**J.M. Machover Chair
of European Jewish History
During the Holocaust**

at The Institute of Contemporary Jewry.

PROF. YEHUDA BAUER
will deliver the Inaugural Lecture on

Trends in Holocaust Historiography
on Thursday evening, January 22, 1976, at 8.00 p.m.
in Maison de France, Givat Ram Campus.

The public is cordially invited.

THE FEDERATION OF JEWISH RELIEF ORGANISATIONS
IN GREAT BRITAIN

with its affiliate in Israel
and with the cooperation of

HEBUT-HAZOHAR WORLD EXECUTIVE

have arranged for the reinterment in Israel,
on the Mt. of Olives, of its Chairman of many years,

JONAH M. MACHOVER

veteran Zionist and
lifelong worker for the Jewish cause.

The portage will leave from the Sanhedria
Cemetery in Jerusalem tomorrow, Wednesday, January 21,
1976, at 11.00 a.m., for the Mt. of Olives.

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of our beloved

MALKA KATZ

Deeply mourned by her
Husband: **JUDA**

Children: **RAT-AMI** and **RUBEN JOFFE**, Savyon
TOHIYA and **JACK HARRIS**, Timorin
Grandchildren and Great-granddaughter

For funeral arrangements, contact Tel. 03-758506

هكذا من الأمل

11 rabbinical judges to be sworn in today

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Eleven rabbinical court judges including one whose fitness to serve has been questioned by Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef — will affirm their loyalty to Beit Hanassi today and then take up their duties. Ten of the *dayanim* had been scheduled to affirm their loyalty last December 16, but the ceremony was cancelled 90 minutes before it was to take place after Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Shimon Goren sent word that he had taken ill on his way to the event.

The 11th — Rabbi Dov Haim Segal of Givatayim — had not been invited because the Attorney-General had suggested that the nominations committee review his candidacy. Sephardi Chief Rabbi Yosef asked that Rabbi Segal's past be checked "to ensure the integrity of *dayanim*" after learning that Segal was a defendant in a Jerusalem rabbinical court case involving alleged financial misdealings.

The nominations committee, meeting last night at the Religious Affairs Ministry under the chair-

manship of Minister Yitzhak Rabin, decided not to review Rabbi Segal's appointment. Justice Minister Eyal Zolot, a member of the 10-man committee, suggested that the proceedings be postponed for two weeks, during which time he and Rabin could appoint an independent legal expert to study the facts of the Segal case and report back to the committee.

Four of the committee members, including Zolot, Rabbi Yosef and Likud MK Menachem Yehiel, supported the motion; four others, including Rabbi Goren, opposed it. Rabbi Eliezer Goldschmidt (a member of the High Rabbinical Court) abstained, and Rabbi Yitzhak Koltz was not present. Since the committee was deadlocked, the suggestion to review Rabbi Segal's case was not taken up.

The affirmation ceremony, the first of its kind scheduled in five years, is to take place at the President's Residence at 9.30 a.m. today, if both Chief Rabbis attend.

Rabbi Goren is reportedly scheduled to fly to Canada soon for several months' rest (he suffered a heart attack a few months ago).

Mormon university head here to expand programme

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dallin H. Oaks, president of Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah, arrived here yesterday for a short visit to study plans for expanding the university's "Study Abroad" programme in Jerusalem.

Brigham Young University, with an enrolment of over 27,000, is the largest church-related university in the U.S. Sponsored by The Church



Dallin H. Oaks

of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints — better known as the Mormons — Brigham Young attracts students from 70 countries, including Israel. Over 95 per cent of the students are church members.

Brigham Young students are expected to adhere to the standards of the Mormon Church, which include abstinence from tea, coffee, liquor, tobacco and premarital sex. Beards and long hair on men, and "grubby attire" in general, are frowned upon.

Since 1967 Brigham Young University has maintained a "Study Abroad" programme in Jerusalem, which attracts about 80 students a year, who receive full academic credit for their six months' course here, which includes Israeli history, archaeology and government.

The university has similar programmes in Paris, Madrid, Salzburg and London.

The attraction of the Jerusalem programme is mostly religious, although the majority of the students also take the elective Hebrew upon. "We Mormons claim descent from Ephraim, the son of Joseph," David Galbraith, director of the Jerusalem programme said.

In keeping their university's tradition of service, the Brigham Young students during their stay here entertain patients at hospitals and rest centres with their songs and dances.

Tel Aviv mayor's proposal on prostitutes angers NRP deputy

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EL AVIV. — A sharp exchange between Mayor Shimon Lahat and deputy Mayor Haim Basok of the R.P. followed the mayor's suggestion, at the City Executive session yesterday, that prostitution should be regulated.

Mayor Lahat, who has expressed his opinion before, complained that prostitutes now operate in all sections of the city, constituting a nuisance to residents. He proposed something like an official red-light district — the Bloomfield Stadium area, as an example — which would make possible supervision by law and health authorities.

Basok countered that legalizing prostitution would lure young girls into a profession regarded as respectable, offering them higher profits than any other trade.

The mayor conceded that the issue was not on the session's agenda, but that he intended to raise the subject again.

A proposal by Deputy Mayor Yitzhak Artzi, to establish an advisory council composed of representatives of the City's administration and the employees' union, is expected to be considered soon. Artzi said the council would do a detailed study of the manpower and productivity situation at City Hall.

MK protests demolition

KNESSET BRIEFS

ESTHER HERLITZ (Alignment-Labour) sent a telegram yesterday to Education Minister Aharon Yadin, protesting the demolition of the old immigrants camp at Atlit — a national historic site for the nation, which is valuable for Zionist education.

ELECTRONIC VOTING machines would be used on an experimental basis in the next Knesset elections, the army and at other polling stations, under a proposal made by the Alignment to the Central Elections Committee. Adi Yaffe reported this at the Alignment executive yesterday.

FRENCH SUPPLY of atomic piles to Iraq will be debated tomorrow in four urgent motions for the agenda, by Akiva Nof (Likud-Free Centre), Yehuda Sha'ari (ILP), Yehuda Ben-Meir (NRP) and Esther Herlitz (Alignment-Labour). The residuum decided yesterday. The residuum rejected a bid by Shmuel

Tamir (Likud-Free Centre) to seek urgency for a motion about the threat of a Syrian invasion of Lebanon and the possibility of a Jewish state being formed in that country.

DIRECT ELECTION of town mayors was debated in the plenum yesterday, but a procedural wrangle as to whether the bill was having a preliminary reading or a regular first reading made it impossible for the debate to continue.

MIXED TEACHERS training colleges for orthodox and secular students, and mixed elementary and secondary schools for kibbutz and moshav children, were proposed in the Knesset Education Committee yesterday by Rabbi Menachem Hachohen (Alignment-Labour).

REWARD AND punishment systems to get civil servants to serve the public better were favoured by State Comptroller Dr. Yitzhak Nebenzahl in the State Control Committee yesterday.



Knesset Speaker Yisrael Yeshayahu plants a tree as part of a combined Tu B'Shvat and Knesset anniversary programme. (Eliyahu Harati)

Knesset Tu Bishvat celebration Police awards for 9 brave civilians

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset yesterday celebrated its anniversary and a belated Tu B'Shvat (Arbor Day), in tree-planting ceremonies and other events for Israelis from many walks of life.

Speaker Yisrael Yeshayahu, his deputies and many MKs went out into the Knesset park to plant 400 saplings, aided by 1550 Jerusalem schoolchildren and 200 civilians and soldiers who had distinguished themselves during the past year.

The adults included soldiers stationed on the cease-fire lines, border police and police, Civil Guard volunteers, workers with outstanding records, and relatives of would-be immigrants from the Soviet Union and Syria.

At a festive lunch in Chagall Hall, the guests cheered nine civilians who won police awards for bravery or resourcefulness over the year. The nine were: Haim Weizmann of Moshav Hazon, Ahmed Abdullah of Tuba, Yehuda Uzan of Moshav Yotvata, Moshe Maimon of Moshav Sde Uziyahu, Haim Basadon of Netanya, Yehudi Teitelbaum of Haifa, Yosef Avitan of Ashdod, Leon Moscovitch of Tel Aviv and Hadassah Sigalov of Jerusalem.

Later, MKs talked privately to relatives of the Prisoners of Zion in Syria and the Soviet Union and discussed their problems.

When the session opened, the Speaker made a birthday address from the rostrum, noting that the Knesset had for some years been celebrating its anniversary without the lavish and costly affairs of former years.

He told the 200 guests in the visitors gallery that the State of Israel needed more citizens who asked themselves what they could do to help the State, and fewer citizens who asked themselves what the State could do to help them.

He noted that of the 96 countries of the world which won their independence after World War II, only 21 established parliaments; and of these 21, only nine parliaments remained. "Israel's democratic parliamentary system places it in the first rank of enlightened states in the world," Yeshayahu said.

The Knesset's Tu Bishvat (which fell on Saturday) and anniversary programme will continue today with a symposium on "Relations between the Knesset and the press." Main speaker will be "Davar" editor Hannah Zemer of the Editors Committee.

On Sunday 1,000 schoolchildren took part in the dedication ceremony for the American Bicentennial Park in the Jerusalem Hills by planting saplings in the new park's planting centre. Andrew Schlesinger, director of the U.S.

Cultural Centre, Jerusalem, was guest speaker. The U.S. Consul in East Jerusalem, John Mallon, was among those attending.

Other plantings included 300 saplings around the railroad stations in Lydda and the Haifa Bay area — which is part of a beautification project of the Israel Railways — and the planting of trees by schoolchildren in a similar programme at electric power stations around the country.

A group of 40 Soviet-immigrant children from Nive Yit'acov, north of Jerusalem, on Sunday planted trees at Beit Hanassi and were received by Nina Katzir.

'Newcomers should sit on official absorption bodies'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SHEFATIM. — New immigrants should be co-opted to all government bodies dealing with absorption of newcomers from the Soviet Union. This was one of the demands voiced yesterday by delegates to the national convention of Soviet immigrants, which opened here on Monday evening.

Speaking in Russian, the delegates stressed that the reduction in aliya from the Soviet Union was a product not only of official Soviet policy but also of poor absorption work in this country. Most of the speakers agreed that employment was not a major problem — except for scientists who needed special projects to be set up for them.

The 530 delegates were chosen in personal elections in which 86 per cent of the association's 44,000 registered members cast their ballots. Yesterday's quiet discussion was in sharp contrast to the last convention, held two years ago in Beersheba. That conference broke up in disorder after recently arrived immigrants protested against what they considered were attempts by political parties to take over and fill the key posts with veteran Israelis.

The latest elections were held on a strictly non-partisan basis and only a small percentage of the delegates are not new immigrants.

Addressing the convention, outgoing executive director Daniel Blutz said that absorption of immigrants should be handled by a national committee comprising representatives of the Government, the Jewish Agency and the immigrants' associations. Blutz, a lawyer and new immigrant himself, is a contender for the post of chairman, who is to be chosen by a council to be elected this morning.

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INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel's international basketball contestants, Tel Aviv Maccabi and Tel Aviv Hapoel, play again this week.

Today, Hapoel play Olympic Antibes in France in the Korac Cup. On Thursday night, at Yad Eliyahu, Tel Aviv Maccabi play their first leg encounter against UBSC Sefta Vienna of Austria in the European Cup quarter-finals.

CHARTER STUDY TO TREASURY TODAY Direct Helsinki-Eilat flights set

By GEORGE LEONOF
Jerusalem Post Travel Correspondent

A well-known Scandinavian travel agency is to operate the first series of direct charter flights from Helsinki to Eilat, starting next month. The weekly tourist shuttle will begin on February 22 and continue for almost two months, up to the Easter holidays in mid-April.

The operators are Ideal Tours of Scandinavia, who will employ Super Caravelle airliners, the Tourist Ministry announced.

Ministry spokesman Micha Gidron also said that Ideal Tours will concurrently launch a Helsinki-Tel Aviv flight schedule employing wide-bodied DC-10s, capable of carrying 345 passengers. He said the agency has also programmed a series of flights for the summer months.

Direct charter flights between Eilat and other Scandinavian countries — the only area so far from which Israel permits all types of charters — began earlier this year.

Meanwhile, the Heth Committee nominated by Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz to investigate the economic feasibility of easing charter restrictions — is to submit a comprehensive summary to the Treasury chief today. The 50-page report is sufficiently comprehensive, according to a well-informed source, to permit the minister to reach definite conclusions.

The contents of the report are expected to be divulged at a press conference tomorrow.

The three-man committee, comprising chairman Meir Heth, Moshe

Finns balk at Ophira

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — The Finnish DC-10s that were to inaugurate a direct Helsinki-Ophira charter service yesterday landed here instead — apparently as a result of Finnish Foreign Ministry pressure on the airline.

Several weeks ago Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi announced that his ministry had granted Finland the right to fly charters to Ophira. But, then reports the Finnish Foreign Ministry then set about dissuading the airline.

Yesterday's flight brought 70 Finnish soldiers who are serving with the UN force in Sinai. They were taken from here to Ophira by bus.

The plane took back to Helsinki local Finnair manager Menachem Laurin, who will try to persuade the firm to use its special right to fly to the south Sinai field. (Htm)

press with the committee's findings, without awaiting the full report.

A strong argument in favour of an early press conference was that it would prevent leakage to newsmen by various interested parties of misleading out-of-context sections.

Informed sources yesterday emphatically declared that all newspaper stories concerning the contents of the report are pure speculation, since vital parts of the summary were completed only this week-end.

The Heth Committee report, originally expected by the end of November, was delayed when the Finance Minister broadened its original terms of reference. Established originally as a fact-finding panel, it was subsequently requested to submit recommendations on the basis of its findings and to investigate the readiness of charter operators to organize an Israel programme.

Heth, adviser to the Bank of Israel and former Examiner of Banks, last month visited several European countries and the U.S. in connection with the requested study.

The General Hoteliers Association yesterday circulated an appeal among Knesset Members, urging their support for the extension of charter flights. The appeal was signed by Y. Bloch, chairman of the association, and D. Weisman, secretary of the Restaurants and Hotels Union.

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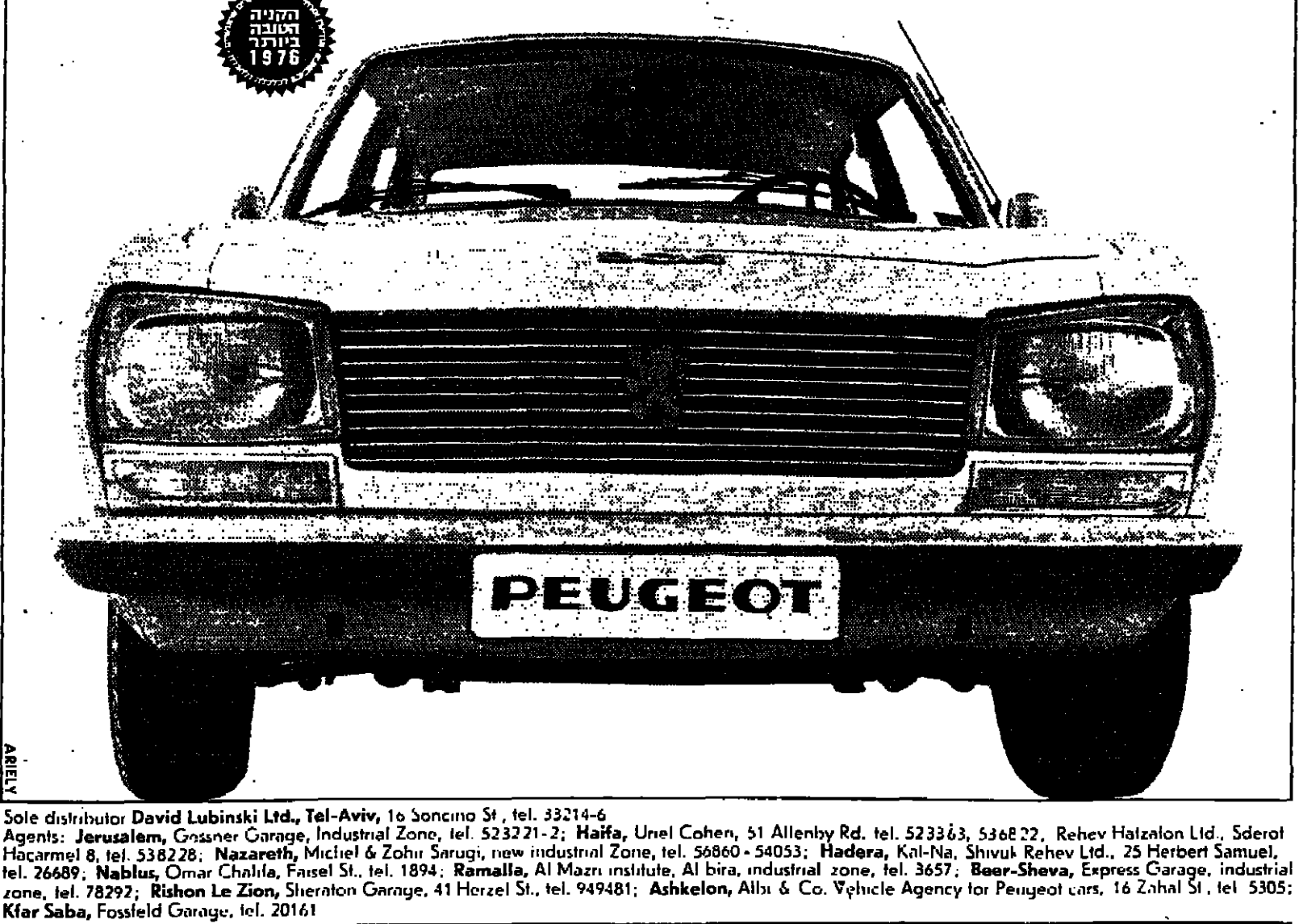
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Give them something good something like they like

דוד דוד ... דוד

Egged to protest 'heel-dragging' on IL50m. grant

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Egged bus cooperative said it will protest today to the Ministers of Finance and of Transport over what they call heel-dragging by the Knesset Finance Committee on their request for a IL50m. interim grant.

The Finance Committee yesterday decided to defer decision on the grant — which the financially troubled bus company wants to tide it over the next month — until tomorrow.

The Egged secretariat has also asked the cooperative's hired workers (non-members) to stay at their jobs, even though they have not yet been paid this month's salaries (they are normally paid on the 15th of every month).

The Knesset committee yesterday heard statements from Egged representatives on their financial difficulties.

Wrong Rotenstreich

The chairman of the Press Council — referred to in yesterday's report on press censorship, is Yehoshua Rotenstreich, not as inadvertently given: Prof. Nathan Rotenstreich is his brother.

AN ASIAN DOMINO IN DANGER

By DENNIS BLOODWORTH
SINGAPORE. — A brusque confrontation in Bangkok has underlined the grim logic of political experts who believe that the fate of Southeast Asia will depend in 1976 on whether Thailand, the soft centre of a sub-continent beset by advancing Communism, yields under pressure like a sponge — or a spring.

In the wake of a general strike at the beginning of the month after Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj refused to cancel his decision to raise the price of rice in order to guarantee the farmer a fair return, the Premier himself has been forced to seek a dissolution of Parliament, with a general election planned for April 4. The turbulence and the resolute of Kukrit Pramoj are a reminder of the fact that the Communist guerrillas' greatest single ally in a kingdom awash with insurgency is the plight of the re-

sentful peasant in the neglected and backward countryside.

The inexorably rising figure for the number of armed rebels has reached the 10,000 mark, many now estimate, and these may be supported by some 6,000 civilian cadres of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT). But although the "liberation" of all Indo-China in 1979 has given Bangkok 1,000 miles of common frontier with new and provocative revolutionary regimes in Laos and Cambodia, the latest flare-up along the border occurred in the four southern provinces of the country, where about 1,000 Moslem secessionists — reputedly armed by an Arab State — move among a million local people of whom only one in five is a Buddhist Thai and the other four are Moslems of Malay stock.

For the Thais the situation is as delicate to handle as a primed booby trap. Most of Thailand's precious rubber and tin are located in

these provinces, and since they are close to the border with Malaysia, there is a nagging suspicion among the Thais that Malaysians have been inciting their fellow-Moslems in Thailand to revolt against the infidel.

This fosters mistrust between Malaysians and Thai security forces engaged in a joint struggle to stamp out a red insurgency in the same area.

Meanwhile Thai police and the 130,000-strong Thai army are also pitted against about 4,000 Communist guerrillas in north Thailand, and a further 4,000 in the north-east. In 1975 the elusive enemy steadily grew in strength as more and more insurgents were trained, armed and filtered back across the border by a joint Vietnamese-Lao-Lao command in Hanoi which had direct contact with the CPT in Thailand itself.

Can Premier Kukrit cope? The

Pentagon is closing its bases in Thailand, and the last American combat aircraft have gone. Fewer than 3,000 American advisers and technicians will remain after March. The Government faces not only Communist insurgents, aggressive Communist neighbours, and militant students, but strike-prone workers who during 1975 immobilised tyre and textile plants, closed schools and hotels, stopped the buses, halted the mail, and left the streets filled with garbage.

But Kukrit is a perceptive and open-minded civilian leader with his eye on more than the choice between an empire in South-East Asia or a numbered account in Switzerland. He is ready to lay democracy on the line, and even if the political environment kills it, it will still be an experiment that should have been tried 20 years ago. For one thing, he is a domino that, at least starts off by standing upright. (O/S)



Rescue workers, with caged canaries to test for the presence of carbon monoxide, prepare to go down the coal mine at Chasna, in India, where 375

men were trapped after an explosion on December 27. Rescue work was held up by flooding, and water was pumped from the mine for 24 days. (AP radiophoto)

Yamani says Carlos told about his love life

BONN. — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Yamani, in a personal account of the Vienna kidnapping of OPEC oil ministers, yesterday told how the terrorist leader called "Carlos" shot a man and then turned to recounting his love life.

Sheikh Yamani, one of 10 senior ministers kidnapped in Vienna last month, wrote in a newspaper that he saw the Venezuelan-born kidnapper — sought by police around the world for his terror activities — kill a young Libyan with six pistol shots after a desperate hand-to-hand fight.

"Later he tried to cover up his

in the West German newspaper "Die Welt."

He said he dived under a table when the terrorists invaded Opec headquarters.

The minister quoted "Carlos" — otherwise known as Illich Ramirez Sanchez — as saying he was going to be shot as a protest over the policies of the Saudi Arabian government.

He heard a girl tell "Carlos" she had shot two men in the hall outside the conference room.

"What happened to me and my friends did not happen for the first or the last time," Sheikh Yamani wrote. "The criminals and those who make use of them still have plans for a series of frightful crimes." (Reuters)

King drafts railwaymen

MADRID. — King Juan Carlos yesterday conscripted Spain's 200,000 railway workers into the army in order to guarantee rail service and halt another of the many strikes that have hit Spain.

The monarchial decree, published in the official gazette, followed partial strikes at the weekend in demand for higher pay.

Although only some 12,000 railway workers were on strike, they came from the key engine and equipment repair shops.

Army officers went around to the railway work centres early yesterday reading the government's draft decree signed by Juan Carlos. Rail services were reported back to normal after the government action.

The strikes, which began on January 5 in the Madrid subway, have made up to 200,000 workers

idle on some days. The strikes have been called to support demands for higher wages and to challenge the monarchy of Juan Carlos.

By early yesterday police had released all of the 55 persons they arrested early Sunday in a raid on a suburban villa. The 55 included labour and opposition lawyers known for their support of the striking workers.

Meanwhile, Spanish Premier Carlos Arias Navarro vowed yesterday in his first address as head of the National Council of the Movement (NCM), Spain's only political party, to resist subversion in post-Franco Spain.

Arias said his government "is ready to use with energy and firmness all elements the law puts in its hands" to fight subversion. (Reuters)



Traffic comes to a halt as a low tide leaves gondolas stranded in a Venetian canal. (AP radiophoto)

'Judgment Day' passes with hardly a ripple

ADELAIDE. — John Nash, the man who prophesied Adelaide's destruction by earthquake and tidal waves yesterday, was unimpressed when the time for the much-publicised "doomsday" came and went with nothing more than a 15 cm. ripple in the sea.

He was adamant it would still happen.

An unemployed housepainter and self-styled clairvoyant, he had predicted that the South Australian capital — "a city of sin," he called it — would be destroyed between 10.30 and noon yesterday.

Speaking by telephone from his home in Melbourne, 640 km. away, he said the earthquake and tidal waves might be Tuesday instead of Monday. "It hasn't happened by Tuesday night, I might be wrong."

South Australian Premier Don Dunstan and hundreds of champagne-sipping newsmen and sightseers waited on a beach at the time Mr. Nash originally predicted disaster would overtake the city of 800,000. But the biggest wave they saw was a six inch ripple on the surf. (Reuters)

'The Games will open on time'

MONTREAL. — The Quebec Cabinet Minister responsible for construction of Canada's Olympic Games facilities here said on Sunday that the Games would open on time on July 17.

Victor Goldbloom, appointed to oversee construction of the facilities when work fell far behind schedule, said in an interview on a local radio station that there was no question of asking for a postponement of the games. (Reuters)

Two men found after biggest shipwreck

TOKYO. — Two American search planes yesterday spotted an oil slick in the area of the Western Pacific where two survivors from the missing Norwegian supertanker Berge Sotra were rescued on Sunday by a Japanese fishing boat after drifting on a rubber raft for nearly three weeks.

The two survivors were quoted by their rescuers as saying they were painting on deck when there were three explosions, resulting in the biggest shipwreck in history. The Berge Sotra, designed to carry ore and oil, was insured for \$28m.

Approximately 70 per cent of the insurance is held by Lloyd's of London, making it their biggest-ever shipping loss. Lloyd's Underwriters yesterday rang the famous New Guinea.

Lutine bell to signal the total loss of the 224,000-ton tanker. A Lloyd's spokesman said, "the bell is only rung when Lloyd's are satisfied a vessel has gone down."

The ship vanished at the end of December on a voyage from Brazil to Japan. A tropical storm was reported in the area at the time, but no distress signal was received from the vessel.

The U.S. rescue centre in Okinawa reported it would send every available plane to continue the search for more of the ship's crew of 32, including two women.

The survivors, a Brazilian and a Spaniard, were reported in good condition when rescued about 650 kms. off the northwestern tip of New Guinea. (Reuters, UPI)

'Nobody in U.S. Embassy ever met with Spinoza'

PARIS. — The U.S. Embassy denied yesterday that the CIA station chief for France or anyone else from the Embassy ever met with the exiled Portuguese leader, Antonio de Spinoza.

"No one from the Embassy has ever met with Spinoza," an Embassy spokesman said in reaction to a report in the left-wing weekly "Le Nouvel Observateur." The magazine had said that Spinoza, under the protection of the French counter-espionage service, had visited the CIA station chief in France, who was named as Eugene Burgstaller, an attaché who also carries the title of Special Assistant to the Ambassador.

The report in "Le Nouvel Observateur" was one in a flurry of stories in the French press reporting on foreign intelligence in France. The left-wing daily "Liberation" last week named 44 U.S. diplomats as CIA agents.

"Le Nouvel Observateur" also named two Soviet Embassy counsellors as kingpins of the KGB, the CIA's Soviet counterpart, and the GRU, the intelligence-gathering arm of the Soviet army general staff.

The Italian newspaper, "Stampa Sera" of Turin, said yesterday it knew the names of 18 U.S. intelligence agents in Italy but wouldn't publish them because it didn't want to endanger their lives or serve as "an instrument of a spy war" between the U.S. and Russia.

"Stampa Sera" said U.S. intelligence agents worked out of the Embassy in Rome and consulates in Milan, Naples, Palermo and Trieste, and were buttressed by an "impressive" number of local agents. It said at least 50 CIA agents were sent to Italy after the Communist Party gained in nationwide elections last year. (UPI, AP)

Pittsburgh wins Super Bowl

MIAAMI. — Roy Gerela kicked two fourth-quarter field goals, then Terry Bradshaw hit Lynn Swann on a magnificent 64-yard touchdown pass play, to bring the Pittsburgh Steelers from behind for a 21 to 17 Super Bowl victory on Sunday over the Dallas Cowboys.

The triumph gave the Steelers their second straight National Football League championship and dashed the hopes of the valiant but outdone Cowboys, who led 10 to 7 going into the final period.

Gerela, who had missed two earlier field goal attempts, connected from 36 and 18 yards in just over two minutes. The Steelers rally was ignited when Reggie Harrison blocked a Dallas punt out of the end zone for a Pittsburgh safety.

The safety and two field goals gave Pittsburgh a 15 to 10 lead, then Bradshaw hit Swann inside the 10-yard line, and he romped in for what turned out to be the winning score. (AP)

Chile lies, says tortured woman

GENEVA. — British surgeon Dr. Sheila Cassidy said yesterday that the Chilean government was lying when it claimed it had proof she was never tortured before her December 29 expulsion from Chile.

She said the Chilean claim was no doubt based on her own handwritten declaration and several prepared forms she signed, all including passages confirming that she was never subjected to any maltreatment.

She said the declaration was dictated to her by a Chilean guard holding a submachine gun on her after she had been subjected to

electrical shocks of her genitals. Her description of torture in Chile after her return to Britain made headlines throughout the world.

The 35-year-old doctor, who will become a nun in a few weeks, talked to newsmen after testifying in a closed hearing of a panel of the UN Commission on Human Rights collecting data on human rights violations in Chile.

She said she came to testify because "I am feeling very much the ambassador" of Chile's political prisoners, "to make the world aware of what is going on... and I hope something will be done to stop it." (AP)

More alcoholics among women

LONDON. — Women's Lib has been assigned part of the blame in a report citing an alarming rise in every eight in 1963.

The report was issued yesterday by the Women's Lib, leading to more nation's leading voluntary agencies against addiction by drug or drink. It followed similar disclosures of a rapid increase in alcoholism in this country.

Helping Hand estimated that there are 150,000 women alcoholics

in Britain — one for every three men as compared with one for every eight in 1963.

The list of the reasons for the increase was led by "the advent of the Women's Lib, leading to more nation's leading voluntary agencies against addiction by drug or drink. It followed similar disclosures of a rapid increase in alcoholism in this country."

Helping Hand estimated that there are 150,000 women alcoholics

U.S. admiral denies naval inferiority

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral James Holloway, disagrees with reports that the Soviet Union has passed number of ships. The U.S. Navy report in "Jane's Fighting Ships" was based on an "overly simplistic comparison of number of ships."

Holloway also said the U.S. has halted a trend toward deterioration of its state of naval readiness. (AP)

Iceland threat to Britain

REYKJAVIK. — The Icelandic Government said yesterday that it will break diplomatic relations with Britain at midnight GMT on Saturday unless all British warships and intelligence planes leave the country's unilaterally-declared 200-mile fishing rights limit.

The statement came after a cabinet meeting at which the government of Prime Minister Geir Halldorsson formally decided on a deadline for the threatened action. Acting foreign Minister Olafur Johannesson said that once relations are severed, "Iceland will not attend Nato meetings along with the British."

The warships have been protecting British trawlers which are defying Icelandic attempts to prevent them from fishing inside the claimed limit. (UPI, AP)

Drink, fuel prices up in Egypt

CAIRO. — The Egyptian Government yesterday doubled the taxes on nightclubs, increased by 50 per cent customs on alcoholic drinks and raised by about 15 per cent the price of petrol.

The increases, announced after a Cabinet meeting, were aimed at providing the state with an additional income to meet spiralling inflation and a deficit in the Egyptian budget.

The Cabinet said the price increase for petrol only affected that used in private cars. The litre would now cost eight piastres (36 pence sterling) instead of 6.8 piastres (30.6 pence sterling).

A 50 per cent increase was also ordered on private car licences. (Reuters)

Iran accused of aggression

ADEEN. — A South Yemeni leader yesterday accused Iranian forces in neighbouring Oman of aggressive military actions on his country's borders. Abdel-Fattah Ismail, secretary-general of Aden's ruling United National Front Party, said that these actions constituted a threat to world peace.

Ismail, who was speaking at the opening here of a meeting of the AfroAsian Solidarity Organization, said that the Iranian actions "were aimed not only at the peoples of Oman and Yemen but also at those of the region and the whole Arab world."

Iranian forces have been helping forces of the Sultan of Oman to suppress a left-wing guerrilla war in Dhofar Province, which borders South Yemen. (Reuters)

U.S. embargo on N-devices urged

WASHINGTON. — The first person to head the Atomic Energy Commission yesterday urged U.S. to impose an immediate total embargo on the export of nuclear devices and material overseas.

David E. Lillenthal, testifying before a Senate committee on government operations, said "We have been shipping this stuff all over the world in great quantities for years. I think most private citizens... would be shocked and indignant if they realized the extent to which the U.S. has been putting into the hands of our own commercial interests a lot of foreign countries quantities of bomb material, whether plutonium or highly enriched uranium."

Lillenthal, who was chairman of the AEC from 1947 to 1950, urged the panel to call upon Congress to the President to order a complete stop to the export of all nuclear devices and all nuclear materials and that it be done now, and done unilaterally. (UPI)

'Normal cricket' wanted in S.A.

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's three cricket control boards, representing white, black and coloured players, have decided to introduce multi-racial cricket throughout the country. The decision was taken by the chairman of the three boards at a secret meeting in Johannesburg on Sunday.

The boards unanimously accepted a resolution that cricket should be played on a "normal basis" controlled by a single body.

"Normal cricket" shall mean, at this stage, participation of all competitors between all cricketers regardless of race, creed or colour at club level under one provincial governing body," the resolution said.

Sports Minister Piet Koornhof said he would not comment on the move until he had studied the resolution. (UPI)

3-month child has transplant

NEW YORK. — A three-month-old baby weighing nearly three kilos was reported in satisfactory condition yesterday, three days after receiving a kidney transplant at a Brooklyn medical centre.

A hospital spokesman said the infant was probably the youngest person ever to receive such a transplant.

The baby was discovered to be suffering from internal bleeding shortly after birth. Kidney dialysis equipment was used to keep the child alive, but doctors felt the baby could not survive much longer on dialysis, and began search for a kidney.

A kidney was taken from a baby born dead in Portsmouth. (AP)

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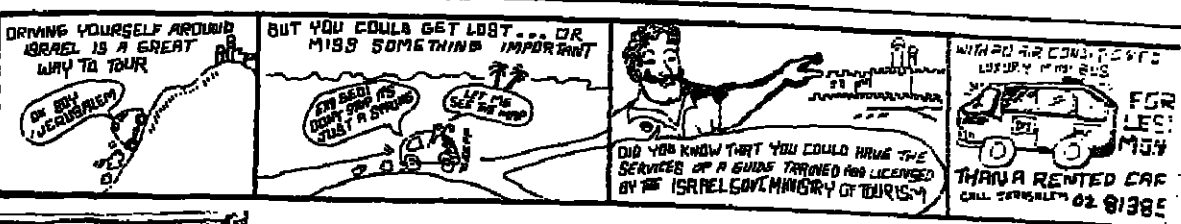
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מכאן לחיפה

L'haim!

with local vines

By CHRISTIAN JOUBERT
Special to The Jerusalem Post

JUST PEOPLE know that Israel's modern wine industry owes its inception to Baron Edmond de Rothschild "the benefactor" — who brought the first cultivated vines from France in 1857. Few realize, however, that today's success of Israeli wines abroad is due as well to American contribution.

This developed after the French vines of the Vitis Vinifera family, Cabernet Sauvignon, Semillon, Merlot, Pinot Noir, Grenache, for example, were hit by a plague of phylloxera lice. Following this attack many of the vines were uprooted and the land replanted with citrus.

An equally sour note, those remaining grapes lacked quality, owing to the fermenting juices to age quickly. Moreover, the roots of these plants were often attacked by nematodes.

Once these problems were analyzed, the Israeli oenologists decided to try a different approach. Instead of transplanting French vines directly from France with its mild and micro-climate they opted to retransplant them from California, where the plants had already become acclimated to the sun and soil, and had also developed strong resistance against viruses. Consequently, the vines today flourish here, and have since grown in both strength and scent.

HAVING Toured and tasted wines from Rishon LeZion, Latrun and Ramat Hashikma, I determined that Israeli



Woodcut by anonymous Russian Jewish artist.

(Israel Museum)

grapes also benefit from a second American contribution — that of technology. There is, for instance, the refrigerated vat system (a Gallo invention) which, by lowering the temperature in the stainless steel tanks, allows the wine to retain the tanginess of its flavour and at the same time stunts the growth of harmful bacteria.

Another American contribution is a process which allows for maximum efficiency in cross-pollination.

THE EXTENT of French influence on Israel's flourishing wine industry should not, however, be minimized, for in the wine business French know-how has always been sought. For example, the wine institute in Rehovot was built by the Israel

Government on the recommendation of French experts. Today the institute is run by an ex-Strasbourg winegrower, Mr. Charles Loiner, who spends his time "marrying" complementary wines. He points out, for instance, that "a Semillon wine in itself is too flat and stringy." He recommends blending it either with a French Cabernet or a Sauvignon Blanc — both rich in acidity and glucose.

All in all, the best way to detect either the French or American influence on Israeli wine is by drinking it. An educated palate will quickly perceive the differences and the characteristics. The whites — for example, Aramat — remind one of the fruitiness of Bordeaux, while some of the rose wine, like

Grenache, can turn out as fresh and sparkling as the better wines of the Loire Valley region in France. The reds are often as strong and "roasted-flavoured" as the American Cabernet-Sauvignon from the California Napa Valley. Finally, the Sambatyon, a sparkling wine, can only be compared to "a peacock's tail in the mouth" — a cocktail of pure freshness, fruitiness, suppleness and effervescence.

To your health then, a votre santé, and L'haim!

The author, a French journalist, has been from the French wine capital of Medoc, and has studied at the world-renowned oenology station in Bordeaux.

Demand for specialist clinics

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Establishing a first class "Central Specialists Clinic" for Kupat Holim patients in Jerusalem was called for this week by the Supervisory Committee of the Sick Fund.

The Committee noted that Jerusalem, although it had many Kupat Holim clinics, had no specialized centre which could serve as a "link" between these clinics and one of the capital's three general hospitals, none of which belongs to Kupat Holim.

The Committee further called for the establishment of such specialized clinics near all its hospitals throughout the country. The doctors serving in the hospital would also work in these specialized clinics, thus raising their standards. The specialized clinics would absorb the more serious cases from the neighbourhood general clinics.

Another resolution called for studying the effects of the "long day" in the general clinics (a few are now operating on a trial basis from early in the morning — through the noon break — until late in the evening). If this proved successful, the "long day" should be adopted in other clinics where manpower was available.

Kupat Holim also announced it hoped to build "Community Health Centres," together with the Ministry of Health, in Kiryat Shmona and Ma'alot, and to construct its own centres in Dimona and Ashdod without the help of the Ministry.

The Committee also noted that the "over-use of medicines caused damage to the health," and regretted that its decision, adopted years ago, to charge a nominal fee for drugs in order to help to curb their use, had not been adopted (by the Histadrut). Until such a step was taken, Kupat Holim would try to inculcate in the public the knowledge that over-use of drugs was harmful.

THEATRE

IMPROVISATION AT TZAVTA

Crazy about Peter

By CATHERINE ROSENHEIMER

TEL AVIV. — "At first we thought it was a crazy idea. Now we're crazy about Peter."

The comment comes from Albert Cohen, one of a rotating team of well-known actors currently appearing in Peter Fry's "Improvisation Theatre" at Tzavta. His remark was typical of the elated mood of all the cast as they met backstage after the show one evening last week. "Tonight was really good, great!" "How about that moment when..."

The beauty, and at the same time the major potential pitfall, of improvisation theatre is the fact that none — neither the actors, the audience nor the director — knows in advance quite what is going to happen. For this reason, says director Fry, a team of really top-notch actors is required. Even the cast is improvised from show to show.

"I have a list of about 20 names and when I know the date and time of the next play, I get on the phone and prepare my team of five or six actors according to who's free. They have a minimum of advance preparation — I give them the bare outlines of a story and characters. That's literally all. The atmosphere behind the scenes is electric before each performance: there is none of the normal 'security' of well-rehearsed scenes, no set script whatsoever. We perform the outline anywhere between a dozen and twenty times, until I feel we've exhausted the permutations and we're getting stale. Then we start with a new story."

Improvisation theatre, suited best to smaller non-establishment theatres and clubs, has caught on in a big way in the U.S. And in Poland too, surprisingly enough, according to Peter Fry. In England, Peter Brooks has done some interesting improvised experimental theatre. Peter Fry himself got "hooked" on this particular theatre medium when working in England, and two or three improvised performances were put on at Tzavta a few months ago in connection with International Woman's Year. The current series started a month ago and has been playing to full houses once or twice each week.

IN COMMON with the rest of the audience and the cast, I went along to Tzavta last week with no idea at all about what was going to happen.

On a bare stage, without set or costumes, sat Peter Fry and his cast: Misha Asherov, Albert Cohen, Zohara Harifai, Bilha Mass and Shalom Keyman. He told the actors briefly what characters they were to be, acted out two short (semi-rehearsed) scenes to get the story off the ground — and invited the audience to take over. People in the hall then suggested who and what they would like to see next... and I started to feel distinctly nervous on the actors' behalf. Unjustifiably as it turned out.

The basic elements of this particular story were fairly banal, semi-topical, familiar: Russian immigrants, a privately owned and exceedingly prosperous factory linked to the Defence Ministry involved in



Peter Fry (Susskind)

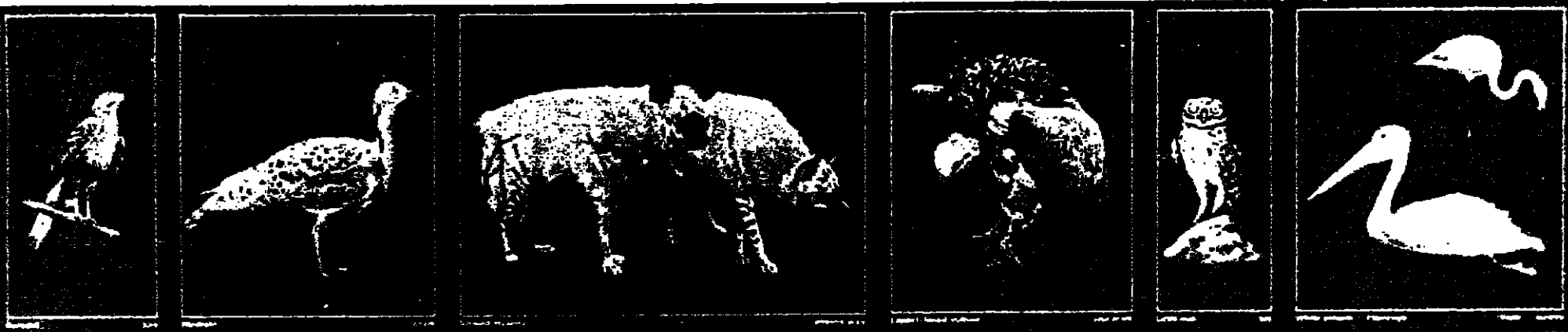
extremely shady operations, a soldier seriously wounded in the Yom Kippur War. Peter Fry stood aside, occasionally played an active role and, as he thought fit, called "Cut" and asked the audience for the outline of the next scene. And it worked — beautifully — with word play and timing that could not have been bettered if planned beforehand.

"The concentration required is tremendous, but apart from that it's pure fun," comments Zohara Harifai — who contributes plenty of the fun. And what could be closer to an actor's dream than a performance which is an exercise in acting, initiative and imagination, without the tedious business of rehearsals and learning lines.

"We have tremendous confidence in Peter Fry," comments Albert Cohen. "Without his skill, his knowledge of where to make the right cuts, the whole thing could go off the rails and drag terribly. As to the audience, it's always a wonderful crowd. This is a 'chamber music' rather than a 'philharmonic' type audience, a lot of young people, who like and understand theatre. Without them, it wouldn't work."

GIVEN its constantly changing format, the fact that there is never repetition, Tzavta plans to continue running the Improvisation Theatre for an indefinite period. An innovation for the coming four weeks, in addition to regular performances, is "Coffee Improvisation" at midnight on Mondays, a shorter version of the regular formula, the idea for which grew out of the behind-the-scenes discussions and improvisations which have been taking place between the actors after performances. "We had such fun that we decided to invite the public to participate in a more informal mood, sitting around over coffee (on the house)."

Tel Aviv night birds will probably find it fun. You may not be as lucky as I was. I happened to turn up for a particularly successful improvisation, but it's certainly worth a try, either late or not-so-late. Improvise!



PROTECTED SPECIES: Buzzard, Houbara, Striped Hyena, Lappet-faced Vulture, Little Owl, White Pelican and Flamingo.

(Nature Reserves Authority)

Pollution killing off the flora and fauna

By ARTHUR KEMELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Nature Reserves Authority, the Jewish National Fund, the Environmental Protection Service, the Ministry of Agriculture's water commission and, hopefully, the Israeli public. In the course of the week there will be hikes, outings, study days, seminars and lectures.

Mr. Sadot sees the damage to the country's water resources as resulting from over-exploitation of the resources as a result of the extensive development of the state. We are rapidly destroying our water resources by dumping industrial wastes into them, by linking them

into our sewerage and agricultural drainage systems. In some places, in the Golan in particular, settlements are using springs and streams for their water needs to such an extent that no water flows beyond the settlement.

M. Sadot notes that Israel is on the edge of a desert. Thus, if we over-exploit our water resources we have no other source of water to turn to.

We run the danger of becoming like Jordan, the Sinai, and Saudi Arabia, ecological deserts. The country will be barren of a variety of flora and fauna that need water for feeding and breeding.

According to some nature authorities, some 20 plants have died out here since the beginning of the century and 25 different types of fish, insects, birds and other animals, while 33 different plant and animal species are in danger.

This is apart from the smell of the Yarkon, the sight of garbage floating

in a river, or the dead fish washed up on the shores of the Kinneret. Steps are being taken to reduce the pollution, Mr. Sadot says. New factories now have to provide clean water for the water they use. But the problem posed by the older factories still remains and to installing anti-pollution devices costs millions of pounds. But even more difficult to obtain than the money is the recognition of the importance of preserving the wildlife dependent on the country's water resources — not only for the sake of this life but our lives as well. The country's nature and environmental societies hope that this week's activities will help in fostering the necessary state of mind.

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MASKIT

Jewish insurance policy

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

WHEN DAVID SHAPELL, as a boy in Poland, was asked by his father to get money from a free loan fund, he vowed to start his own fund for the needy if he ever became rich.

Today, as the founder of a private home building firm in California that is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, he supports such a fund and has contributed millions of dollars to Jewish and Israeli causes. He pledged to buy \$250,000 of Israel Bonds this year during the Prime Minister's Bond Conference last week.

"Don't make a big deal out of it," says the shy, modest millionaire. "It's my duty, and I'm happy to do it."

Israel, he notes, is his "favourite place" for philanthropy, and he has given to many institutions — from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, hospitals and yeshivot, to Bonds and the United Jewish Appeal.

"Without Israel, it won't matter much if there are Jewish schools elsewhere. Israel is an insurance policy for our children and grandchildren, for their survival as Jews."

One of the projects of which he is most proud — the David and Fela Shapell College of Jewish Studies in Jerusalem — is the result of his concern for providing a good Jewish education.

The idea of the school — where college-educated Jews are given a good grounding in Hebrew, the Bible, Talmud and Jewish law — came from the former rabbi of his Beverly Hills synagogue, Simon Dolgin (Rabbi Dolgin and his family immigrated to Israel in 1971, and brought several hundred of his congregants along with him).

The 150 male students, housed in the former building of the American College in Jerusalem's Kiryat Moshe quarter, have a more rigorous day, beginning at 7 a.m. with school prayers and ending at 10 p.m. "Everyone who comes for the year (they can continue for several years)," says the rosh yeshiva, Rabbi Nathan Kaminetsky, "agrees in advance to attend prayers and observe the Shabbat, but there is no brainwashing."

Although many of the students have at least a B.A. and many have post-graduate degrees, there is no "typical" student. There are a few musicians from the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, a Ph.D. in physics, an expert in oceanography, an athletic coach and a heart surgeon. Their common denominator is a desire to discover their Jewishness.

"I know how it feels," says Mr. Shapell, who once studied in a yeshiva, strayed from his religion, and then came back. "When you get older, you know, and have children, you start worrying about their future and your people."

'Nancy is a marvellous balance'

WASHINGTON. — Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger believes that his marriage to the former Nancy Maginnes has given balance to his life and made his job more bearable.

"Our marriage has made my job more bearable and my life happier," Kissinger told Trade E. Feldman in an interview published in the forthcoming February issue of McCall's Magazine.

Mr. Feldman, who obtained the rare insights into the Kissingers' private lives through separate interviews for the McCall's article quoted Kissinger as saying "Nancy is a marvellous balance wheel. She helps me forget the stresses and strains of the long flights and even longer

negotiations that are emotionally draining and physically tiring. I don't know if I could take the constant pressure without her. She is always calm, intuitive and good humoured."

While Kissinger said that he had fallen in love with Nancy the moment he met her, Nancy told Mr. Feldman that romance was a "gradual evolution" for her. "I take things too seriously to believe in love at first sight. I need to know a person over a long period of time. Quick decisions aren't part of my personality."

The Kissingers were married in a quiet ceremony on March 30, 1974 after a four year courtship. (UPI)

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Ruth Maayani — Harp

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G. Maayani, C.F.E. Bach, G. Fauré,
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Wednesday, January 21, 1976, 8.30 p.m., Academy Hall.

The Tindemans report on the future of the EEC

Aiming for concrete solidarity in Europe

By JACK MAURICE/BRUSSELS



Leo Tindemans

THE LONG-AWAITED REPORT on the future of the European Common Market by Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans will be the subject of vigorous debate in the nine member countries during the coming months. Already, in the absence of any official judgments from the national capitals, government reaction is taking shape. However, a confrontation on Mr. Tindemans' document will not take place until the next Common Market summit in Luxembourg in late February or early March.

Mr. Tindemans was entrusted by the Common Market summit in Paris just over a year ago with the task of drawing up a report on how to move towards European Union. The idea originally germinated in Paris in 1972 at an earlier summit when The Nine set as "a joint major objective to transform relations between member states into a European Union by the end of this decade."

Mr. Tindemans conducted his investigation by making a personal tour of the nine member countries and visiting the European institutions. His report is not a synthesis of their ideas but a personal appreciation of what he considers the objectives should be and how they can be attained. In an accompanying letter to the heads of government he denies he has set out to draft the constitution of a future European Union or to describe an ideal Europe.

The Belgian Premier's most creative idea is to end the deadlock over Europe's economic and monetary union by allowing individual states to progress towards this goal at different speeds. West Germany's former Chancellor Willy Brandt has already made a similar suggestion but Tindemans is the first head of government to propose it while in office and to outline the methods by which it could be achieved.

Tindemans' proposals are bound to cause upheaval among the Nine because they run counter to a number of the European community's current practices, particularly with regard to application of the majority rule.

Tindemans is a 53-year old Flemish with an established reputation as a dedicated European. He began his career as a journalist before becoming an active member of the Flemish Christian Socialist Party. He joined Jean Monnet's committee for a United States of Europe, studied under Dr. Henry Kissinger at Harvard and in 1968 became Belgium's Minister for European Community Relations.

The Belgian Premier has taken a big political risk in accepting his European colleagues' invitation to become the roving "wise man" of the continent. The final response to his proposals could put him in the first rank as a statesman of international stature or relegate him to limbo as an unrealistic dreamer.

THE EUROPEAN Common Market has always been a prolific producer of reports. Tindemans' contribution might easily have been the victim of a temptation to treat it with a strong dose of scepticism. This would have been a mistake. The Belgian Prime Minister has kept his feet firmly on the ground.

ment to present the guidelines of his policy and seek endorsement of his nomination by vote. He would then name his fellow members of the Commission — thus depriving member governments of this privilege, although he would observe the present rules which ensure that each country is represented according to its political weight.

Mr. Tindemans wants this reform to be introduced without delay.

THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL is due at its summit in June to appoint the new Commission president who must assume office on January 1, 1977. The Belgian Premier's proposals have triggered angry condemnation in France, both from the far right and the left, although President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and his government are observing a discreet silence.

But French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues told reporters in Paris that his first impression of the Tindemans report was not bad, although he thought some proposals, particularly on the tasks of the European Commission, could be criticised.

THE TINDEMANS REPORT has been greeted with approval by the major parties in West Germany. Foreign Minister Genscher has described it as "constructive" and the opposition Bavarian Christian Democratic Party (C.S.U.) considers it "refreshingly realistic." Response has been warm in the Belgian press except from the Socialist "Le Peuple" which says: "This report does not give Europe the new breathing spell which it needs. This is no clarion call. It's a pretty piece for a violin written to delight delicate ears."

The Dutch Government has voiced reservations over the arrangements proposed by Tindemans for European joint defence, which it considers unsoundly to the United States, and over the plan to achieve economic and monetary union by stages.

Danish Premier Joergensen is not satisfied over proposals for joint defence and extension of the majority rule to matters of foreign policy.

A prudent attitude has so far been adopted by Britain where Foreign Secretary James Callaghan says the government will examine the future of Community institutions "in good faith and with a sincere wish to reach practical proposals to strengthen the Common Market." But the British press is sceptical. The "Times" says the Tindemans report "is so cautious that it risks having little impact on the European community."

IT IS TOO EARLY to see how the sides will be drawn for the debate at government level which will continue throughout 1978. The Luxembourg summit will be only the first of a series of discussions.

But, regardless of the ultimate fate of Mr. Tindemans' report, the Belgian Prime Minister's pilgrimage around Europe is certain to succeed in one objective: to alert the European governments to the need to give priority to reshaping the continent's institutions.

Black money (\$1,450m.) comes clean in India

By TREVOR DRIEBERG
Special to The Jerusalem Post

NEW DELHI — MANY THOUSANDS of wealthy Indians saw the New Year in, not at parties, but in queues in front of the income tax offices throughout the country.

For midnight of December 31, 1975 was the deadline the government had set for declaring the income and accumulated wealth on which they had dodged taxes for years.

On New Year's Day the Board of Direct Taxes announced that a little over 150,000 people had disclosed hidden gains of about \$1,450 million in the period the government had permitted them to come clean. Bombay, the country's main commercial centre, led with \$222 million, followed by Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The largest single disclosure was \$2 million by a former princely ruler in Jaipur, capital of the northwestern state of Rajasthan.

As a reward for their "cooperation," the Income Tax Department will ask no questions about the sources of these concealed earnings and impose no tax penalties, only insisting that the repentant wrongdoers invest in a fixed proportion of government securities and pay their just dues in future. At the same time, the black money left in their possession has become respectably white and can be used freely for investment.

The voluntary disclosure scheme (VDS), announced last October 8 seemed headed for failure until two or three days before the final day. Then the disclosures started pouring in.

At the end of the successful operation, which had kept weary income tax assessors glued to their desks for long stretches beyond their normal working hours, an elated Finance Minister announced a New Year gift for them: a bonus of one month's basic pay, an extra half-holiday on January 2, and a larger government grant for building houses for Income Tax Department staff.

The mass-circulation "Indian Express" has warned the government that the success of the drive against tax evaders should not lead to complacency on the economic front.

"The amount declared under the scheme, even though large and much bigger than expected, is still no more than the proverbial tip of the iceberg."

The paper said that "action against tax evasion, blackmarketing and unrecorded production and disposal of goods and services must not only be not relaxed but be intensified with the expiry of the deadline."

This is just what the government proposes to do. From now on there will be no quarter given in the nationwide war on operators in the parallel black economy.



Strung together like cattle, a consignment of slaves are herded by their captors in a remote west African country. (Mauro Colasanti, Camera Press)

Slavery is still a scourge

By ROD CHAPMAN/GENEVA

SLAVERY is still far more widespread than is generally believed.

At a meeting in Geneva, last year documentary evidence was presented which showed that several well-tried practices are common. One expert estimated that several hundred thousand persons are still complete slaves ("chattel slaves," or those owned like domestic animals), with the number of partial slaves (those who sell themselves to landowners, brides put up for sale and so on) running into several hundred million.

Terminology is often used to disguise a number of customs which amount to slavery in one form or another. The problem of definition is particularly acute in the Middle East and North Africa, where the same Arabic word can be used to mean either "slave" or "servant." And, in the same areas, there are several practices whose aims were originally beneficial to the poor and which are only slowly being outdated by progress.

The Geneva working group heard that, although conditions have improved in Saudi Arabia, slaves are still being brought into the country from Sudan and Cameroon. In the early sixties Saudi Arabia had an estimated 250,000 slaves and the discrepancy between pilgrims going to Mecca and those returning home was over 15,000 each year. Many of them sold themselves into what amounted to slavery to pay off debts incurred in making the journey. Another practice still common in

the Middle East — and which started off as a benevolent way of helping poor families — is that whereby a rich family buys a child from a poor family and brings it up. The practice applies particularly to girls who are either given over or sold into marriage in their late teens. All too often they become household drudges, to be kicked out onto the streets if they fall in their onerous duties or are made pregnant by a male of the household.

One report to the Geneva group highlighted Indian practices whereby servants were included in a bride's dowry. Another showed the difficulties of Western experts trying to judge practices in developed countries.

According to this report 10 Moslem traditionalists were executed in Somalia last year for opposing government plans on female emancipation which aim at abolishing forms of slavery. The Moslems claimed female emancipation was a "totally Western idea."

SOME OF THE saddest cases of serfdom — and virtual slavery — come from Latin America, where landowners still have almost total control over peasants' lives by the practice of "debt bondage" (under which highland Indians are advanced money by the landowner on condition that they pay off the debt by working for him).

The experts were told of one where lowland Indians in the Amazonian jungles can be bought and sold by rich families wishing to use them as servants.

One area where the lines between coercion and freewill are blurred is that of prostitution. An Indian report showed that the shipping women from one country to another to work as prostitutes was common practice, but that nearly all women concerned knew what was going on and had given their consent.

A report on prostitution in Hong Kong, however, compiled from police files, revealed that gang youths often snatch girls from the streets of the British colony, rape them and sell them, while still in state of shock, for anything up to 7,000 dollars — either to a brothel or a "private bidder."

Another practice is that girls are gradually sold into call-girl rackets and have to use their subsequent earnings to pay to call-girl centres, amount paid to the street gang, buy the girl.

Ironically, some recent natural disasters in the developing world helped improve the lot of a number of slaves. The drought in the Sahel region, for example, meant that Tuareg people and others were forced to release their slaves as they could no longer support them. Many slaves drifted south, and found centres on the fringes of the region set up by international NGOs.

(Gene)

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Assembly Programme:

SUNDAY, JANUARY 25, 1978

Informal "Get-together" — Address: The Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Rabin at the Jerusalem Hilton, at 8.45 p.m.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1978

Solemn Assembly at the Western Wall, at 12 noon

Festive Opening Ceremony, in the presence of the President of the State of Israel.

Guests: H. Laskov, Chairman of the League

Lecturer: Prof. Yigal Yadin, at 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27 AND WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1978

Discussions (in English) at the Jerusalem Hilton Hotel on the following topics:

Anti-Semitism and Discrimination ★ Freedom of Emigration ★ World Jewish Communities and Israel ★ Israel's Cause and its Presentation ★ Terrorism — a World Menace ★

With: The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yigal Allon, and MKs M. Begin, M. Dayan, Mr. J. Almog, Chairman of the Executive, World Zionist Organization, Mr. A. Dulzin, Justice M. Shamgar, Prof. E. Urbach.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1978

Festive Closing Ceremony, at Binyanei Ha'Ooma, Jerusalem at 8.30 p.m.

Address: The Minister of Defence, Mr. Shimon Peres.

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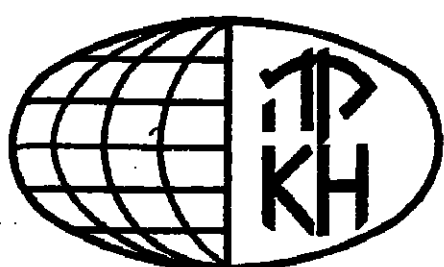
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THE ELEPHANT IN THE DESERT Paucity of story-books for Arab children

A STUDY DAY on modern Arabic literature held last month at the University of Haifa, one of the speakers lamented the fact that Israeli Arab writers produced books for children. He did not mention the fact, but it is true that the situation in the Arab world as a whole does not seem to be very much better.

There are a few publishers in Beirut, Cairo and Damascus who bring out books for children, but these are mostly translations or adaptations from foreign sources, generally adventure and mystery stories, or tales of early Arab and Islamic life whose authenticity is open to extreme doubt. It is only recently that Arab men of letters have been paying attention to the particular form of literary endeavour. Among the Resolutions adopted by the Tenth Arab Writers Congress in Algiers earlier this year one which deals with children's literature.

The Resolution asserts that since the Arab child is the "cornerstone of the unity of the Arab nation and its future hope," the Congress calls for efforts aimed at developing the child's personality and his faculties and also to deepen his love of freedom and raise his level of national consciousness.

IS OF SOME significance, however, that though at least ten papers and lectures were held at the Congress none of these dealt with the subject at hand. Apparently none of the participants are adequately prepared to discuss the question as to what, precisely, it is that Arab writers are being asked to do, and what sort of lent and/or equipment they are expected to have to acquire for the task.

Some of the answers to these questions are offered in an article published recently in the Damascus daily "Al-Bath." The writer, Adil Abu Shanab, opens by describing the kind of cheap stuff now being offered to the Arab child, and reaches the conclusion that the typical hero being presented to these children as a model to emulate is roughly the same Bond kind. Such offerings, in books and in movies, Abu Shanab considers extremely inferior, since they lean on a philosophy which plots man as lonely and as being dominated by an empty inner world. They are objectionable also because "they depict aggressive gestures as if they were genuine manifestations of human nature"; they also "glorify individualism and gate the urge for cooperation."

What, then, should Arab children's literature be like? Abu Shanab lists seven conditions which he believes must obtain in such a literature. In the first place, he writes, the conviction must prevail that children's literature is "a means of education, enhancing consciousness and of entertainment." Secondly, this literature must be linked to school curricula, where "bad texts" should be replaced by good, contemporary literary texts. Thirdly, material or moral incentives must be offered to Arab writers and men of letters calculated to induce them to write part or all of their writing to a genre.

Abu Shanab's four remaining con-

By NISSIM REJWAN
Special to The Jerusalem Post

ditions are of a more or less "administrative" nature. Publishing concerns, both official and private, should devote more efforts and funds. Governments should ban the circulation of all "bad" writing now being offered to children. An all-Arab network for publishing and marketing children's books must be set up. Finally, the writer calls for promoting "publications addressed to the Arab child in his capacity as an Arab citizen belonging to one nation, not just to one part thereof."

THIS IS AS GOOD a case for "committed" children's literature as any that has come this writer's way. So far, however, there has been very little actual output that would stand up to Abu Shanab's standards. He himself in the course of his article mentions only two names, both Syrians — the poet Sulaiman al-Taji and the short story writer Zakariya Tahir. However, while Taji writes very little that is specifically addressed to children, Tahir has written a surprisingly considerable volume of such work — and this in addition to his other pursuits, one of them is as Chairman of the Arab Writers' Union in Syria.

Tahir's stories for children are short, and their morals are sometimes too obvious, his preoccupations being — roughly in that order — Israeli, social justice and man's longing for freedom. Typical of his work are seven stories published in a series called "The Future and Children."

"The Elephant in the Desert," for instance, tells of an elephant and a camel who start on a long journey through the desert. The elephant is depicted as proud, arrogant and boastful; he also belittles the camel for lacking in majesty and demeanour. However, the long journey finally shows which of the two has more powers of endurance. At least one Arab writer has commented that the reference here is to Israel and the Arab nation, "which will win because it is the party that has the long breath." In other words, he asserts, Tahir's fable is "a call for the long-term struggle, the kind of struggle which Israel is not in a position to ignore or belittle."

Another story relates the misfortune of a horse who was tempted to barter his freedom for a regular supply of barley. Gradually getting tired of the new arrangement, the horse rebels — but he finally gives in since "once a slave always a slave."

"The Golden Cage" tells of a girl who lost her way and was guided to her home by a sparrow. As a token of gratitude, the girl buys the sparrow a golden cage and puts him in it — but eventually realizes that even a golden cage is no substitute for freedom.

Tahir's most published children's story is one called "The Home." It tells how the hen, the rabbit, the horse, the fish, the cat and the sparrow — as well as every human being — have homes of their own. Except the Palestinian whose home had been taken by his enemy — and the only way for him to restore his home is by fighting.

Women have no real power in the Communist world

JOHN DORNEBERG/MUNICH

THE COMMUNIST countries have done a great deal, perhaps far more than the capitalist ones, toward leveling economic and social differences between the sexes. But the gap between promise and reality remains wide.

Propagandists never fail to stress the important role women play in politics by pointing to the proportionately large number of women in the East European and Soviet parliaments. But those parliaments are all rubber-stamp bodies with no power.

There, where the real power is — in the Communist parties, in their central committees, secretariats, politburos and in the government cabinets — women are either grossly under-represented, or not at all.

Throughout the entire Soviet bloc there is but a single politburo with a woman member: Rumania's. And she is the wife of President Nicolae Ceausescu, who is also party chief. There is but one country with a woman in its cabinet: East Germany. And she is the wife of Party Chief Erich Honecker, who is also minister of education.

Of the Soviet Union's 14.5 million Communist Party members — "the leading force in the country" — a scant 20 per cent, or 3 million are women.

Women do account for more than half the Soviet Union's gainfully employed adults. And some 73 per cent of the USSR's physicians, 83 per cent of the dentists, 35 per cent of the lawyers, and more than 75 per cent of the school teachers are women.

That sounds impressive. But what those figures fail to disclose is that medicine, law and general education are on the bottom rungs of the professional status ladder and are remunerated accordingly.

Moreover, women may be physicians and teachers, but male doctors run the hospitals, head the sections, give the orders in the operating rooms, and men supervise the schools and departments of education.

Equal pay regardless of sex, for example, is prescribed by law in every East European country and the Soviet Union. Yet in one of the most developed and least tradition-bound countries — Czechoslovakia — about one-third of female wage earners get less than men for virtually the same work.

Chances of doing the same work are far from equal. In Hungary, where women account for 43 per cent of all the gainfully employed, the proportion of men to women in skilled jobs is four to one.

The woman crane operator or bulldozer driver may make a good front-page picture for "Pravda" and create the impression that these skilled and well-paid jobs are open to women. Actually, in the Soviet building trades, only a tiny minority of women perform them. Instead, they are hod-carriers, ditch-diggers and brick-layers — non-skilled tasks in which women account for 62 to 87 per cent of those employed.

On the collective farms it is the women who do the heavy, poorly paid "horse and hand" labour whereas the men drive tractors, operate the harvesters, serve as agronomists, do the bookkeeping and are in charge of the brigades. In Rumania, for example, only five of the country's 2684 collective farms are headed by women.

PART OF THE explanation may be found in the popular male view, often shared by women themselves or dictated by economic pressures, on what work suits them.

Moreover, most married women still work primarily to supplement family income. They have neither the training, the time, the opportunities nor, sometimes, the inclination to acquire skills that would qualify them for the better jobs and they take the menial ones instead. In Yugoslavia, for example, of the country's 2.2 million illiterates, 75 per cent are female.

Biology is another factor. Even under communism women continue to bear the children. And all the countries have recently stepped up propagandistic pressure, or placed restrictions on birth control, especially abortion, to get them to bear more.

Pregnancy of course disrupts the procedure of any office or plant and the more qualified a woman and the more important her duties, the more disruptive the effect will be. As a consequence, managers have a built-in prejudice against women in crucial jobs.

ABOVE ALL, they have barely



HEROES OF THE SOVIET UNION: Nina Lodkovskaya, left, and Serafina Vagina were teenagers when they served as Red Army snipers in World War II. (UPI)

made a dent in the patriarchal and male oriented traditions which in many of the countries of Eastern Europe are more deeply imbedded than in the West.

"All our efforts at emancipation have failed to free us from the 'cult of males'," said Irena Faiska, an announcer for Polish TV, in a recent interview. "When the men come home they sit down to read the papers while we rush into the kitchen to make their tea and cook their supper."

The statistics vary from country to country, but the pattern is invariably the same: the man has one job, the woman two — at the office or factory, and then at home.

Although the USSR virtually

pioneered the idea of pre-schools and day-care centres and the impression has been created abroad that virtually all Soviet infants and young children are raised in them, there is actually space for less than 85 per cent of all Soviet pre-school youngsters in such centres. The remainder are either raised by grandmothers or the mothers must stay home.

Under these circumstances real emancipation remains a distant dream. What emancipation has really meant for women in the Communist world is that more and more of them work outside the home. They do literally make their countries run. But they have almost no say in the running.

DAILY DIRECT FLIGHTS

Athens

Mon.Wed.Fri.-Dep. 06.15 Arr. 08.10
Sun.Tue.Thu.Sat.-Dep. 08.50 Arr. 10.45

Rome

Mon.Wed.Fri.-Dep. 06.15 Arr. 09.50
Sun.Tue.Thu.Sat.-Dep. 07.20 Arr. 09.50 (Nonstop)

Paris

Mon.Wed.Fri.-Dep. 07.20 Arr. 11.05 (Nonstop)

Mon.Wed.Fri.-Dep. 06.15 Arr. 12.30
Sun.Tue.Thu.Sat.-Dep. 07.20 Arr. 12.30

New York

Mon.Wed.Fri.-Dep. 07.20 Arr. 13.55
Sun.Tue.Thu.Sat.-Dep. 08.50 Arr. 15.45

Boston

Mon.Wed.Fri.-Dep. 06.15 Arr. 15.15
Sun.Tue.Thu.Sat.-Dep. 07.20 Arr. 15.15

Chicago

Mon.Wed.Fri.-Dep. 06.15 Arr. 19.15
Sun.Tue.Thu.Sat.-Dep. 07.20 Arr. 19.15

Los Angeles

Mon.Wed.Fri.-Dep. 06.15 Arr. 22.55
Sun.Tue.Thu.Sat.-Dep. 07.20 Arr. 22.55

San Francisco

Mon.Wed.Fri.-Dep. 06.15 Arr. 00.33
Sun.Tue.Thu.Sat.-Dep. 07.20 Arr. 00.33

The sturgeons are dying in contaminated Caspian

ONE OF THE WORLD'S most expensive delicacies, the Beluga caviar from Iran's Caspian Sea coast, may disappear within the next few years.

Iran-Soviet efforts to control pollution of the inland sea do not succeed.

The 1975 season was especially bad for Iran's producers of caviar — the hatched roe of the sturgeon — and they were unable to take advantage of a price boom in Europe and the United States.

Until 1974, Iran was producing 210 tons a year — half the world supply, for buyers are the Soviet Union, the United States, and Europe, and prices on the international market range between \$3 and \$4 dollars a kilo.

The contamination of the Caspian has become serious. The authorities in Teheran fear a recurrence of an incident in September, 1975, when two million died after a manufacturing company poured its deadly effluent into the water.

A new law passed recently provides for jail sentences of up to 10 years for future offenders.

Iranian authorities believe their measures will not have a full impact until the Soviet side takes similar action and restrains its industries from pouring waste into the Caspian.

A Russian delegation which visited Teheran for talks with Iranian authorities announced that the Soviet Union will build a chain of waste treatment plants along its coast by the end of 1977. But the plans complained there was still a cure in sight for the frequent oil spills from Soviet fishing trawlers and oil tankers.



beluga sturgeon from the Caspian. (UPI)

SAJID RIZVI/TEHERAN

There are about 75 known species of fish in the Caspian, including trout, salmon, pike, bass and the caviar-bearing sturgeon.

A variety of birds also feed on the sea. The growing danger to their survival was illustrated in November 1975, when thousands of grebes, cormorants and other sea birds perished after contact with huge oil spills from Soviet offshore oil drilling rigs. Studies since have shown that heavy pollution in the Baku Bay, adjoining the Soviet oilfields, is fast spreading into the sea and often is washed ashore by high wind or storms.

Iranian planners are alarmed at the rate of decline of fish catches. In 1970-71, the total of all fish caught, excluding the sturgeon, amounted to 4,913.7 tons. By 1974-75 the figure had dropped to 2,325 tons. This general fish loss is more alarming than the decrease in caviar output because the majority of Moslems in Iran do not eat scaleless fish.

It was not until towards the end of the 19th century, when some Iranians went to Europe, that Iran discovered the commercial value of caviar. One of the travellers, Ebrahim Daryabegi, returned to Esfahan, now the port of Bandar Pahlavi on the Caspian Sea, and began caviar production on a small scale.

Later, a Russian called Lianasoff obtained a concession from the Iranian government to fish for sturgeon in Iranian waters. After the Russian Revolution in 1917 Lianasoff's operations were taken over by a joint Irano-Soviet company. In 1962 the Caspian fisheries were nationalised by Iran. Caviar has since become popular in the country and up to 40 tons a year are now consumed.

With the sturgeon population in other seas around the world steadily decreasing, Iran and the Soviet Union monopolise the trade in the high quality Beluga caviar.

Iran plans five new breeding stations and hopes to increase output to some 11 million sturgeon from the present four million by 1978. But a major setback in the programme is that 97 per cent of the young fish released into the sea have so far failed to reach maturity — 14 years. Iranian planners who base their output estimate on a three per cent survival rate for the sturgeon and the assumption that half of the survivors will be female say that caviar production prospects are dismal.

Said one expert: "At the present pollution rate we will be lucky if we still have our caviar at the end of the 1970s." Less pessimistic people are willing to give it a longer time-span — up to the early 1980s. (Gemini)



Trans World Service
from TWA.

Tel Aviv's white elephant bus stop

By DR. MOSHE ATER
Jerusalem Post Economic Editor

OUR MOST RECENT stum — the largest white elephant — is Tel Aviv's new central bus station. It is also a glaring example of conspicuous waste, launched in the name of "development" by that mixture of private and public enterprise which has become characteristic of this country.

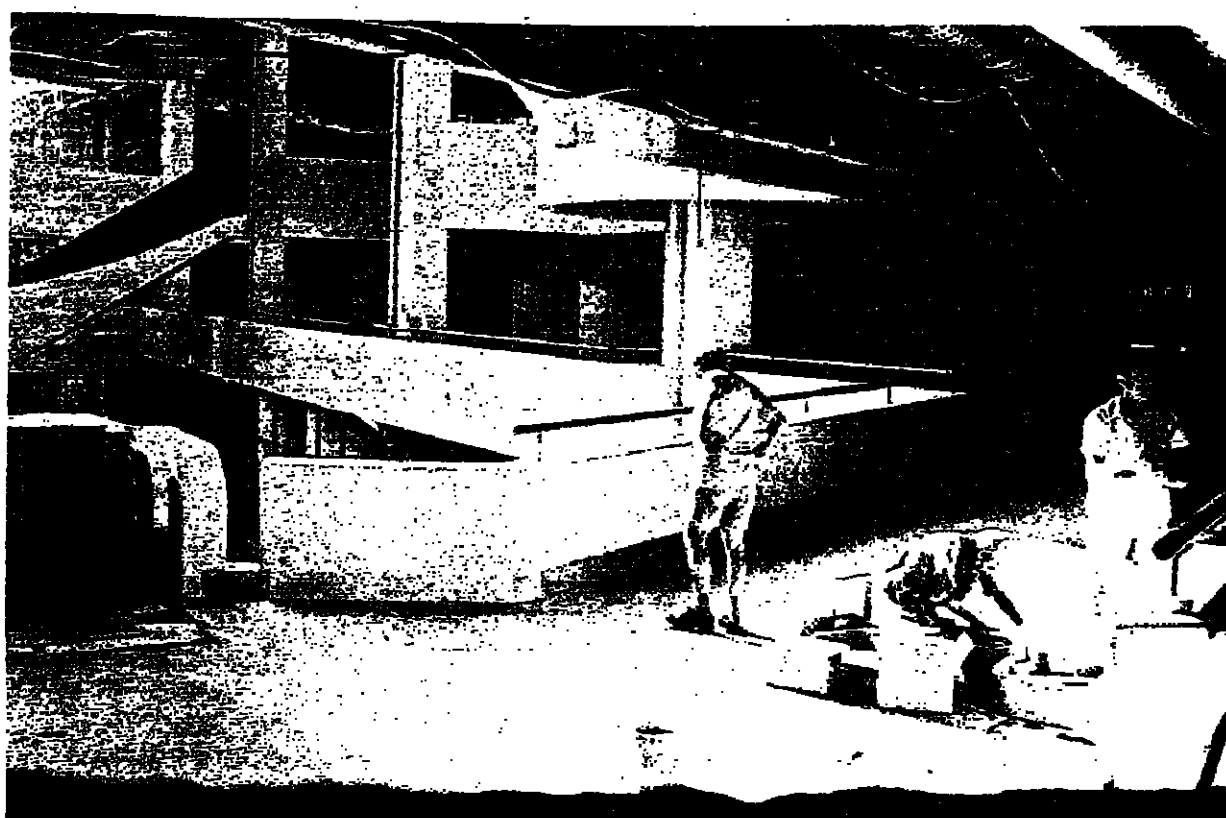
The project is now over 10 years old, but nobody knows for sure when it is to be completed. It has been recently honoured by a visit by the Prime Minister, who was duly impressed by its ambitious dimensions, but unless it is cleared out by the Government, it is likely to go broke — with grave consequences both at home and abroad. To complete the irony, Finance Minister Rabinowitz is now being asked to foot the bill, which he himself was responsible for while he was Tel Aviv's mayor.

Already in the late 1950s, the present Tel Aviv bus station was straining at its seams. As time went on, it became increasingly inadequate, because of the steady growth of traffic, the progressive ingestion of its approach roads, and the changing pattern of the routes converging upon it.

The station had been originally planned to serve mainly inter-urban traffic connecting Tel Aviv with other cities. But residential development has massed the adjacent suburbs into one rambling conurbation, as a result of which people's daily movement to and from work, shopping, entertainment, has so been altered. The commuting links have been intensified. New needs and routes have developed, transcending the old pattern, and interfering with it.

The bus station has not only been crowded to several streets in its neighbourhood, it has also been equally clogged. And it has now increasingly isolated from proper contact with the city's traffic requirements. It had originally been conceived as a link between the area served by the bus cooperative, and the rest of the country, served by other operators. With these boundaries becoming increasingly blurred, it had to be re-planned in accordance with the new traffic pattern.

Obviously, the location of a central bus station, and its approaches,



Ten years in the making and still not finished.

are of major importance for the entire urban development scheme. It must therefore be planned with minimum participation of the vested interests involved, and with maximum consideration of long-term needs and potentials.

WHEN THE AUTHORITIES awoke to the need to reconstruct Tel Aviv's bus station, it was already clear that the city's entire passenger traffic would have to undergo far-reaching changes. The bus traffic was giving way to private cars. Problems of parking and of peak-time congestion were demanding new solutions. Urban planners advised construction of an underground, while students of recent transport trends (like the late Herzl Halevi) questioned the wisdom of combining all the incoming and outgoing traffic in one central station. The issue demanded a reappraisal, an unbiased new approach.

But the authorities dabbled, as they are often wont to do. Neither

of the Tel Aviv municipality nor the Transport Ministry did anything. Eventually the initiative was grasped by a private realtor — Mr. A. Pitz — who, quite naturally, joined forces with the powers that be — the two bus cooperatives concerned (though Dan subsequently withdrew), and the Histadrut's Solel Boneh company, in a major building project. After some bickering, his plan was duly approved. And once work on it started, the authorities had no choice but to back it to the hilt, whether or not they may have had second thoughts.

As a result, we are now faced with the fact that Israel's largest traffic junction is being built not as a public project, but as a private enterprise, carried out — and due to be controlled — entirely by vested interests. Whether or not it has been properly planned is anybody's guess. Some experts consider it to be wildly over-sized. It is known to have been expanded in agreement with the Tel Aviv municipality, but without the consent

of the Transport Ministry) far beyond the dimensions originally approved.

Dan managers — who should know about it — are adamant that the new central station will obstruct the flow of the traffic, and they have refused to use it. The approach roads to it do not yet exist, and though the municipality is said to have plans at hand for constructing them (and clearing several quarters in the process), neither the respective urban blueprints, nor the forecast timetable (of about two years), nor the prospective cost (to the tune of some \$150m.) need to be taken seriously.

On the other hand, the bus station has been combined with an ambitious commercial project comprising a large shopping centre and other business premises, part of which have been sold to prospective immigrants (mainly in the U.S.) largely induced to invest in these ventures by the easy credit terms which were granted by the Jewish Agency. Now the purchasers are

pressing for completion and delivery of the premises, which should have taken place "at the least" some two years ago. Most of them expect to make a living here based on these ventures, and cannot now immigrate.

THE KIKAR Levinsky company — which is building the new station — is non-committal about the prospective date of completion, and its shareholders are at loggerheads as to how it should be financed. Work stopped several months ago.

No data about the company's financial position are available, and the matter is now being probed by the ministries concerned. There is, however, no doubt about the fact that substantial public funds have been poured into the project indirectly — and perhaps directly. The aggregate amount invested to date is said to approximate \$150m., but almost as much again is said to be yet required before the station can start functioning.

Until recently, the company was not much concerned about the investment involved, for its agreement with Egged provided that the cooperative would pay for the terminal facilities at the new station 15 per cent of the eventual cost (linked to the C.O.I.) — which would go far enough to ensure the project's profitability. Since part of the investment (said to amount to about \$100m.) was paid in advance by purchasers of business premises, the problem seemed to boil down to interim financing.

Yet of late, Egged became less confident concerning its ability to pass any expenses it incurs on to the bus passengers or to the Treasury. Suddenly, its managers realized that they could not easily warrant an annual payment of, say, \$150m. (at the present price level), as compared to the \$11m. they pay for the terminal at the present central station. They tried therefore to cancel or amend their commitments.

With that prop removed, Solel Boneh refused to continue working on the venture (which already owed it about \$180m., or double that amount, including interest and sinking fund payments) unless it received cash payment, which the company could not afford. Mr. Pitz — the company's founder and major shareholder — launched the project in order to make money, not in order to finance public services — least of all at a time when real property assets are hard to dispose of, business premises (partly not yet sold) may become redundant, and the Tel Aviv bus traffic may fail to reach the ambitious forecasts of the new station's planners.

Now all concerned are looking for aid from the government. Can it let a project of such magnitude go broke? Can it leave Tel Aviv traffic in its current impasse? Shouldn't the completion of the central bus station be included in the proposed consolidation of Egged, together with merging the two bus cooperatives?

The sad fact is that these questions should have been asked at least a decade ago. Even now, nobody is ready to expose the real causes for this grave omission, and to draw the appropriate consequences. If experience is to be trusted, we shall witness another case of the public being squeezed in order to pay for private failures. And yet more money will be printed in order to finance the waste.

The F-15 as a burden

By GIDION ESHEET
Jerusalem Post Economics Reporter

COMMERCE AND Industry Minister Haim Bar-Lev said this week that the prospects for 1976 exports are similar to those achieved in 1975. Due to lower demand for Israel's products, total exports in real terms next year will probably be similar to those of 1975. This not only contradicts estimates by the Treasury but more importantly it also causes doubt over the Government's ability to reduce the deficit in the balance of payments by \$300m., as forecast in the national budget.

The news, originated from Washington, that the Ford Administration intends to grant Israel only \$1,500m. in the next fiscal year (beginning in October 1976), compared with \$2,240m. this year, should set off the alarm in Treasury house.

The main burden on the balance of payments comes from the defence budget. In 1976, about \$2,400m. will be spent on direct and indirect defence imports. Only \$1,500m. of this is covered through American aid. The rest should

come from exports, transfer payments and loans. Transfer payments, especially from World Jewry, have declined in the last two years, due to the economic slowdown in the U.S. They are not expected to increase significantly in 1976. Loans, regrettably, have to be returned. Israel's foreign debt — presently at \$7,700m. — will reach \$9,000m. by the end of 1976. During the next 12 months, Israel has to repay more than \$700m. in loans, while the nation's reserves stand at \$1,000m.

Since exports can not increase sufficiently to close the gap, we have reached the stage where a closer view of the economic ability to finance defence imports is needed. The first item on the agenda should be to reconsider the purchase of the F-15, the costly fighter.

It is well known that not all the defence establishment is happy with the decision on this purchase. Criticism from both economic and defence experts makes it essential to reconsider the F-15 subject before Prime Minister Rabin leaves for the U.S.

Public urged to oppose law on store hours

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE PUBLIC was urged yesterday to help large chain stores oppose legislation requiring stores to close in the afternoon once a week.

Shaul Eyal, managing director of Hamashbir Latzarchan, said that the proposal — which is now on the agenda of the Ministerial Legislation Committee — was not in the best interest of the consumers.

It was reliably learned that Commerce Minister Haim Bar-Lev and Attorney-General Aharon Barak oppose the proposal. The Jerusalem Post was told by Maya Tabori, director of the Consumers Council, that store hours should be optional with individual merchants deciding when to stay open longer or close. The proposal is backed by the merchant's association.

Probing weak concrete in Amidar repair jobs

BEERSHEVA. — Negve police are investigating contractors suspected of skimping on essential materials in repair work done for the Government's Amidar housing company.

It is reported that the contractors may have been using too little reinforcing iron in the concrete, thus endangering the stability of the buildings.

Amidar has said it will assist police in the investigation, which was initiated by Southern District Attorney Ya'acov Kraushaar.

T.A. wholesale market to be closed on Fridays

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The central wholesale market here will be closed on Fridays, to allow a thorough cleaning of the premises, Arye Kremer of the Tel Aviv Municipality announced on Friday. The arrangement has been approved by the wholesalers, it was stated.

Beginning next month, suppliers and customers will be barred from the market on Fridays, while sanitary inspectors check that the warehouses are cleaned.

EL AVIV STOCKS:

Pessimism pervades

EL AVIV. — Pessimism permeated a stock market yesterday, and financial circles said openly that a catastrophe would result if the ink of Israel stopped pouring in money to support inter-linked bonds. The same circles frankly admitted at the Bank of Israel would continue to support the bonds. But they said this "irrational" feeling as an indication of the gloom which has come the daily bread of the stock change ever since the Finance Ministry issued its new financial regulations (reducing linkage to 90 per cent and imposing a 1.5 per cent transaction tax on sales of bonds). The fact that the Bank of Israel had put to sell its 90 per cent linked bonds has made some financial circles believe that the authorities will have no other recourse than impose a compulsory loan to raise funds. Bonds with a 10-year redemption date fell by about 1/4 point yesterday, after one million pounds of such funds were offered. Index-linked

bonds of shorter redemption dates fell by 2 to 4 points. The turnover in bonds was \$110.8m.

As for stocks, the low turnover of \$11.2m. (of which \$135,000 was in the variables) is the best indication of the lack of interest.

The Nafat dollar fell by 1 point to \$12.55 after \$263,000 was offered and only \$135,000 picked up. The General Index of Share Prices fell by 0.17 per cent to stand at 128.9.

The Central Bureau of Statistics reports that during the week ending January 15, "optional" bonds fell by 1.2 per cent (compared to 2.5 per cent the previous week), and bonds linked to the cost-of-living index fell by 0.9 per cent (as compared to a fall of 1.1 per cent the previous week). Dollar-linked bonds fell by 0.7 per cent (0.5 per cent the previous week).

Stocks fell by 0.4 per cent, as compared to 0.3 per cent the previous week.

	19.1.76	18.1.76		19.1.76	18.1.76
ELAB-LINKED			Israel Electric Corp.	r	239
CENTRALS			Lightening & Supply	r	138
Dead Sea Junior	r	368			139
Dead Sea	b	276	LAND, BUILDING,		
Electric Corp. B	r	236.5	DEVELOPMENT		
EL LINKED			AND CONCRETE		
Central and Intersected			Africa	r	105
Corp. 1966 (1)	b	461	Asiatic Israel IL29	r	266
Corp. 1967 (1)	b	447	Land Dev.	r	265
Corp. 1968 (1)	b	226	Land Dev.	r	145
Corp. 1969 (1)	b	158.5	Solid Schemes-10% pref.	r	145
Corp. 1970 (1)	b	158.5	Property & Building	r	180
Corp. 1971 (1)	b	158.5	Land	r	180
Corp. 1972 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 1973 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 1974 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 1975 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 1976 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 1977 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
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Corp. 1979 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
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Corp. 1991 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
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Corp. 2015 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2016 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2017 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2018 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2019 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2020 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2021 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2022 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2023 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
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Corp. 2165 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2166 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2167 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2168 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2169 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2170 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2171 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2172 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2173 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2174 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2175 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2176 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2177 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2178 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2179 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2180 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2181 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2182 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2183 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2184 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2185 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2186 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2187 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2188 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2189 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2190 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp. 2191 (1)	b	158.5	Leasing	r	180
Corp.					

Freedom and secrecy

IT IS A SAD REFLECTION on the state of governmental authority in this country that the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Justice, should have felt it necessary to propose a vast expansion of matters coming under the category of "secret information" which may not be published in the press, as a way of plugging "leaks" from inside the government.

When this intention was first made known in a speech by Justice Minister Haim Zadok to the Knesset last week, it was suggested that the Cabinet, whose own members are a prime source of leaked information, should not attempt to solve the problem, grave as it might be, by making a scapegoat of the press. For surely it is inconceivable that the Cabinet does not have independent means of preserving due secrecy in affairs of state — for example, the secrecy (prescribed by law) of its own deliberations.

Obviously, the difficulty stems not so much from a technical inability to trace leaks to the offending minister or official, but in applying the proper disciplinary measure to the offender. Forced resignation is automatically ruled out if its immediate consequence is the breakdown of the coalition in power.

There was nothing, however, to prevent our political leaders from trying to put their own house in order. This has not been done. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin tried to withhold information from the Cabinet; when this proved ineffective he tried to discipline the press. Now he is asking the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee to add top secret communications with other governments, and secret meetings with officials of countries that have no diplomatic relations with Israel to the short list of items now barred from publication under the State Security Law.

A newsmen does indeed have a good defence in law if he can show he did nothing unlawful to obtain secret information, that the information was obtained in "good faith" and for a "reasonable purpose," whatever these may mean. The fact that the new prohibition, like its predecessors, is tacked on to a section dealing with "aggravated espionage" might also be explained away as a matter of legal convenience. But there is no gainsaying that the prohibition is couched in sweepingly vague terms. Will all communications between Jerusalem and Washington now be labelled "top secret"? The ambiguities in the prohibition raise disturbing questions about its possible application.

At the same time it must be said that the reaction of some sections of the press, both local and foreign, to the proposed measure has not been a model of cool judgement. Unless they are prepared to argue the case for total abolition of all secrecy in matters of state, which apparently they are not, journalists cannot in good conscience claim that the enforcement of secrecy rules by the government is a tyrannical interference with the freedom of the press. The Israel press has been a willing partner to the practice of leaking, and it must shoulder some of the responsibility for its eradication, together with the Government. The question is not whether but how this should be done in a way which makes diplomacy and democracy possible.

The world of Keren Hayesod

THERE IS A general tendency to assume that the channel through which Diaspora Jews pass on voluntary financial contributions for Israel's development is the United Jewish Appeal. But the UJA operates only in the United States and Canada. The many Jewish communities outside Northern America, differ though they may in size, affluence and even mentality, are no less firmly united in support of the cause of Israel.

These "other" Jewish communities, in 48 countries and five continents, account for roughly one-third of world Jewry's total assistance to the Jewish state. Fund raising in these countries is the responsibility of the Jerusalem based Keren Hayesod — United Israel Appeal, which is the current official name of the Keren Hayesod, founded back in 1920.

Last year the KHE-UIA raised the (non-tax deductible) amount of \$162m. to finance the Jewish Agency's activities in such fields as immigration and absorption, housing and settlement. Two years earlier the Yom Kippur Emergency Campaign netted the sum of \$305m.

An international mission of leading activists and contributors from 17 countries of what has been described as "the world of Keren Hayesod" is in Israel this week. The purpose is to allow participants to learn first hand about the country's urgent problems and needs, so that they can go back to their respective communities well equipped to crown this year's campaign with success.

Members of the mission ought to rest assured that the citizens of Israel fully appreciate their effort and their dedication.

VIEWPOINT

THE LEADERS of Israel's leftist party, Mapam, have for some years held that the Palestinian Arabs are a nation. These Arabs themselves have throughout the years proclaimed that they form part of the great Arab nation which is scattered over many lands from Morocco to Iraq, from Syria to Saudi Arabia, although since the 1967 Six Day War they speak of themselves as a distinct nation. When they were under Jordanian rule they did not claim their right as a separate nation, and those that did clamour for a State of their own spoke in the name of the right to self-determination. Neither Mapam nor the Palestinian Arabs troubled to explain by what definition of the term "nation" the latter could be regarded as a "nation," or in what respect they differ from other Arabs who live, for example, in Syria or Iraq and with whom they share the same history, traditions, language, customs and religion.

It is customary to regard as a nation a considerable group of persons who possess these attributes in common and who, as a group, are distinct and different from all other nations or national groups. It is true that the Palestinian Arabs differ from the Arabs living in the Arab states in one respect; they have a political claim of their own, as distinct from one based on their constituting a separate nation. They demand that they be enabled to set up a state of their own. Obviously they present a political problem which Israel must consider and deal with, but this does not make them a nation. A nation is not created by a common hatred of another national group, nor by a decision of any group to become overnight a new nation. A State may be created by such a decision, a distinct nation must develop naturally over centuries.

Now one of Mapam's leaders, Ya'acov Hazan, has expressed his unusual concern not only about the Palestinian Arabs, but for world Christianity and for Islam as well. Hazan reportedly proposes a simple plan to resolve "the problem" of Jerusalem — to give the status of an "extra-territorial" area to the holy Christian and Moslem places in Jerusalem. In other words, these areas would no longer be under Israel's jurisdiction, but would be under the jurisdiction of a "super-state" which would confer a right of way to the areas through Israel territory. Resuscitating anew the idea of Arab-Israeli confederation, which even before the establishment of the State he could not persuade a single Arab leader of consequence to favour or at least publicly to admit that he favoured, Hazan would turn a part of Jerusalem into the Capital of an Arab-Israeli Confederation, if and when it were established.

A curious solicitude for others

By DOV JOSEPH

It is noteworthy that neither the Christian representatives nor the Muslim representatives to the United Nations in 1947, the Christian representatives requested only that in any regime that might be decided upon for Jerusalem, Christian interests should be safeguarded, with international guarantees. They did not even mention any desire for "extra-territoriality" of the Holy Places. Later the Vatican supported a proposal for the internationalization of Jerusalem, but when it became clear that this was not practical and could not be implemented, the proposal was dropped and has remained a dead letter. The Vatican should speak of it and has since stressed the desire for international guarantees for existing rights. That is the position to this day.

More than once the Christian representatives have declared their satisfaction with the independence Israel has conferred upon them to administer their Holy Places by themselves. His Holiness the Pope is evidently content with this, with guarantees for the future. But for Ya'acov Hazan this is apparently not enough. He feels it incumbent upon him to demand for the Holy Places the status of "extra-territoriality." Must a Jewish Leader really be more Catholic than the Pope?

While his instincts are generosity itself, Mr. Hazan would seem not to apprehend the import of "extra-territoriality," although he proposes it, for he includes in his plan a clause by which the State of Israel would be responsible for the maintenance of law and order also in the "extra-territorial" areas. This completely contradicts the very essence of "extra-territoriality."

Ya'acov Hazan is concerned similarly for the Moslem religion, Islam, but fails to differentiate between the religious aspect, the right of Moslems from abroad to visit and pray in the mosques on the Temple Mount, and the conferring of political rights relating to this on one or other of the Arab or Moslem states. He is apparently not content with the fact that Israel scrupulously safeguards this religious right and gives all Moslems throughout the world (and not only Arabs) entry into Israel for the purpose of visiting the Moslem Holy Places. Israel does so despite Jordan's failure during the nineteen years (from 1945 to 1967) it ruled in the Old City of Jerusalem to permit Jews access to their Holy Place, the Western Wall. Jordan did not even permit Moslems (Arabs) living in Israel to go to their mosques on the Temple Mount. Mr. Hazan would now have the Arabs exercise "extra-territorial" jurisdiction over the Moslem Holy Places. If it is a question affecting Holy Places, i.e. a religious matter, why if at all, should such a right be conferred on a small state like Jordan with barely three million Moslem inhabitants and not on Indonesia with a Moslem population of some ninety millions? Mr. Hazan also presumes publicly to propose that the Temple Mount, the holiest of all places to the Jewish People for two thousand five hundred years, should be removed from Israel's territorial jurisdiction. He is even prepared to give a Confederation with the Arabs a Capital in Jerusalem, although the King of Jordan and his government felt no need to establish their Capital in Jerusalem. They preferred Amman to Jerusalem somewhat of a reflection upon the degree of holiness which the Jordan government attributed to Jerusalem.

It appears that even in Israel, 25 years after its establishment anew, there are kind-hearted Jews who are such lofty altruists as to be ready to forego the rights of our People and its fundamental interests for the benefit of others, for Christianity, Islam and the Arabs. One may reasonably surmise that the overwhelming majority of people in Israel would be grateful to Mr. Hazan if he would control his laudable desire to do good deeds and would restrain his lofty altruism at the expense of the Jewish People and the Jewish State.

(DOV JOSEPH, was a member of the Executive of the Jewish Agency, Military Governor of Jerusalem in 1948, and served as a minister in the Government of Israel for several terms, among others as Minister of Justice. Dr. Joseph was a central figure in many of the decisive events before and after the establishment of the State of Israel.)

READERS' LETTERS

ISRAEL ON U.S. RADIOWAVES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I wish to take issue with F.Z. Stockheim's "Where is Israel Radio?" (January 4), in which he suggests shortwave transmissions from Jerusalem directed at North America when it is evening in the U.S. and Canada.

As a professional radio broadcaster, I regard the information about 12 million shortwave receivers in the U.S. as misleading. It is well known that North Americans with shortwave receivers are generally amateur ("ham") radio operators tuned to ham frequencies and not international broadcasts.

I am the host of a weekly hour-long Jewish news programme on KULX, a suburban Minneapolis radio station. Thanks to an excellent taped service provided by the Israel Broadcasting Authority, my listeners — about half of them Jewish and half of them Christian — hear Radio Israel on a normal medium-wave local transmission each week. The Israel Broadcasting Authority has three weekly recorded programmes available in English to any radio station which will broadcast them, without cost. They are "Israel Magazine" hosted by Yisrael Eldar from Jerusalem, an excellent news programme; "Review of the Israel Press," editorials from Israeli newspapers read in English and produced in cooperation with the Broadcasting Foundation of America, again in the Jerusalem studios; and "Visions of Israel," which is a fifteen-minute weekly music programme that occasionally deals with subjects other than music (as an example, features on the new town of Arad or the American Institute of Holyland Studies). Jewish communities anywhere can buy time on commercial stations to run such programmes; or they can occasionally advise non-commercial stations of their existence. The programmes are available through any Israeli consulate in North America, and possibly even in other English-speaking countries. I must say they are of a very high quality.

In addition there are other English-language taped programmes available, offering a balanced and intelligent view of the Middle East; The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has the prize-winning "Dateline Israel" series hosted by Arnold Forster. The Jerusalem Post radio service has three-minute features by Geoffrey Wigoder of the Encyclopaedia Judaica; the American Jewish Committee has the fifteen-minute interview programme "Jewish viewpoint" and "Present tense" and a brief weekly editorial by Rabbi Marc Tannenbaum, the Committee's Interreligious Affairs Director. These may be but the top of the iceberg.

M. J. BERNSTEIN
Minneapolis, January 10.

BRITISH JUSTICE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — The hypocrisy of British justice has never been more apparent than in the recent political storm over the alleged mistreatment of Dr. Cassidy by the Chilean authorities. Since 1970, the British Army in Northern Ireland has carried out physical and psychological torture on a massive scale on people suspected of being involved in the Irish Republican Army.

While the British Foreign Secretary is indignant about the treatment supposedly meted out to a British subject by a foreign power, he conveniently forgets that his own government and its agents have never had any qualms about the treatment handed down to its own subjects.

SEAN CODY
(Irish volunteer)
Kiar Gilad, January 7.

PENFRIENDS
FIONA DUNOCHIE (18), of 128 Tryon Road, East Lindfield 2070, N.S.W., Australia, would like to correspond with Israeli boys between the ages of 15 and 18. She is interested in music and sports.

UNFAIR TO THE JNF
Sir, — Mr. David Gross' article on "Arbour Day" (January 18) was as unfair towards the Jewish National Fund as it was full of inaccuracies.

1) The JNF is not the country's "main" arboriculturist, but the one and only institution in Israel in whom the task of planting forests has been vested on the strength of the Land Covenant signed with the Government of Israel in 1960.

2) The JNF's record in the field of afforestation (without mentioning its achievements in other domains of land development which also fall into its exclusive competence on the strength of the above Land Covenant) shows 128 million trees planted on an area of half a million dunams which during the last two decades have been changing the physiognomy of Israel's landscape.

3) Areas designated for afforestation are fixed every year by a joint commission of the JNF and the Ministry of Agriculture.

4) The insinuation that "the State Comptroller does not probe the expenditure of its (the JNF's) millions and they are subject to the scrutiny only of the World Zionist Organization's internal supervisor..." is totally unfounded. While all ac-

tivities of the JNF are subject to WZO control, its Land Development Authority (which includes all afforestation projects) is also controlled by the State Comptroller, thus being subject to a double system of control.

REUVEN ASSOR
Spokesman,
Jewish National Fund
Jerusalem, January 18.

We regret that the reference to the JNF in the "Arbour Day" column was based on misleading information.

Ed. J.P.

PICTURE MIX-UP
To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I'm quite sure I know why you "exchanged" the two pictures on the last page of your issue of January 6: you wanted to show us that the life of a pensioner is really a dog's life. You seem to be right.

G.G. KALISCH
Nabariya, January 6.

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PEOPLE AND POLITICS

Catalyst for civic action

By SRAYA SHAPIRO

SOBERED by her ill-fated experience with "Yaad," Mrs. Shulamit Aloni, again head of the Citizen Rights Movement, wants nothing else for the moment than a limited fight for Standards of Citizenship.

"We are offered partnerships from every side," she says. Some friends in the Labour party (which she left on the eve of the general elections in 1973) suggest that CRM become a third component of the Alignment between the Labour Party and Mapam. "We would then be able to take initiatives and press for reforms we consider important, without being subject to the party discipline in Labour." It was the restraint of party discipline which led Mrs. Aloni out of Labour in the first place. "I simply could not pursue the fight for the causes I believe in." These include Civil Marriage, Fairness to the Consumer, and, generally, Equal Rights for Everybody.

Though CRM had only three members in the Knesset, many of its initiatives were supported by other parties. The bill defending women's rights, the bill to abolish punishment for homosexuals, and the bill to legalize abortions were all sponsored by more than three members, and did not mind being a catalyst for civic action," Mrs. Aloni says. Perhaps, this is what CRM intended to be, in the first place. But in the Ya'ad experiment, pressure was made to give priority to politics.

"We spent days in formulating the niceties of imaginary agreements with Arafat," she smiles. When her partners discovered that she and Boaz Moav became wary, and tried to channel the activities of Ya'ad to more realistic purposes — "Lyova (Ellav) and Madi (Feled) imagined the Council for Peace with Palestinians."

What mars Israeli politics, Mrs.

Shulamit Aloni

Aloni contends, is "mythology." The "myths of peace" are as dangerous from reality as Gush Katif's followers. "One of the founders in the Council for Peace told me he wanted Arafat to know there are people in Israel with whom he could talk."

Mrs. Aloni has her feet on the ground. Her ambition is to make enough support in the Knesset to nationalize public transport, and make it a public utility. Or reform the educational curriculum.

What about joining forces with other political groups? — "I don't know. Not now, anyhow." She is against it, on principle. "Before we established our Knesset list, I suggested to Amnon Rubinstein to head it. He refused." CRM feels like a runner stopped at mid-course. But, admitting the handicap, he continues to run.

Any chance of re-union with the CRM group which did not join Ya'ad? — "No," Mrs. Aloni says. Ram Ron wants to run for the Knesset, he can do it on his own. Ram Ron is the former military attaché in Washington who organized Mrs. Aloni's election. He was found on the list of seven, and would have taken Marcia Friedman's seat had she resigned in mid-term. "But Marcia did not want to resign, I cannot blame her."

Mrs. Aloni says there had been written undertaking by members to resign, though "it was understood at the time that the seven of us would work together as a team and take turns in the Knesset."

POSTSCRIPTS

A RECENT TELEVISION programme on Austrian anti-Semitism made one Vienna-born Jerusalemite very angry. What roused him was a comment made in the course of an interview with Austrians, that Jewish pupils had been very good at languages and mathematics but very bad at games and gymnastics.

This is absolutely untrue, writes Mr. Walter Frankl, (known to many Israelis either from the Rehavia Gymnasium or from his admirably-run summer camps at Hadassim). Some of Austria's finest sportsmen were Jews and there had been scarcely any high school team without Jewish members. The Austrian Football Association had a Jewish President (Dr. Ignaz Aueles) and the country's famous "wunderteam" had had a Jewish captain (Eugen Meisl).

He goes on to point out that Hakoah, the Jewish sports club, took first place in the football championship of 1925 and in the same year, its wrestling team defeated the strongest men from all over Austria. Its teams of river swimmers, water polo players and jumpers were first class. In light athletics, fencing, boxing, tennis, table tennis and handball, Austrian Jews had always

come out on top. He adds that apart from the Hakoah in Vienna, they had been top-flight Jewish sports clubs in Graz, Linz and Innsbruck as well as many Maschabi Jews specializing in gymnastics. Jewish athletes were also active in mountaineering and winter sports and pioneers in camping and scouting.

LAST THURSDAY EVENING, Israeli television viewers had the eyes glued to the basketball match against Real Madrid. But the cast two who switched over further to Jordan must have been interested to see that our neighbours across the river had stolen a march on us by celebrating their Arbour Day ahead of our Tu B'Shvat.

There were shots of children as adults, soldiers and farmers planting saplings at various rather unliking regions of the Hashemite Kingdom.

We understand that the Jordanians initiated their tree-planting activities some 20 years ago, when we feel safe in presuming that the Hashemites must have got the idea from us. It makes pleasant day-dreaming to look forward to the day when we shall be able to cooperate actively with such spheres of peaceful co-existence with all the countries in our region.

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